THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 77. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

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the name of a preparation that positively makes the Hair Grow.

WEHAVEIT
Positively Removes Dandruff.
WEHAVEIT
Positively Restores the Hair to its Natural Color.
WEHAVEIT
IS NOT A DYE.
WEHAVEIT
Its application is a real pleasure.
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cooling and beneficial to the head.
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This name was adopted from the fact that it is the only article ever known to stimulate a healthy condition of the scalp, and to actually produce a NEW GROWTH OF HAIR. The proprietor has experimented with all the articles offered to the public for these purposes, and finds that they close up the pores of the scalp, and thus prevent, rather than promote, the growth of the Hair.

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FIRST EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

Dates to the 17th instant—The Abyssinian Expedition—Mace and Baldwin "Training"—The Principles of the Peace Congress—The Amnesty for the Cretans, Etc. Etc. Etc. Etc.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The steamer America from Bremen, brings European dates to the 17th instant.

Mace and Baldwin are in hard training for their championship fight.

The fitting out of the expedition to Abyssinia continues.

It is announced as certain that Napoleon will visit King William at Berlin.

The Peace Congress at Geneva declares its principles to be democracy, political, economical, and philosophical liberty, abolition of standing armies, and sympathy with oppressed nationalities. They also declared that the great Governments of Europe have proved themselves incapable of preserving peace and developing the moral and material forces of modern society, and therefore found a cosmopolitan federation, with a permanent central committee at Berne, and will publish a journal called the *United States of Europe*. The next Congress will be held at Mannheim.

A Madrid despatch says that general tranquillity prevails in Catalonia, but the insurgents still infest the country about Barcelona.

The Sublime Porte has proclaimed full amnesty to the insurgents, and suspension of hostilities throughout Crete, and allows a month and a half for laying down their arms and leaving the island.

The Porte also offers transportation to voluntary exiles.

The cholera at Teheran is reduced to ten deaths daily.

The statement that Austria intends to confiscate Church property to meet its financial requirements is officially denied.

English Expenditures.

A London journal notices the certainly striking fact that during the ten years of almost unbroken peace ending with March last, the expenditures of the English Government have been greater than during the previous decade, which included the terrible Crimean struggle. The aggregate of the expenditures for the first ten years was $2,977,074,720; for the second ten years, $3,180,515,175; excess of the latter, $203,440,455. The paper adds:—"It will be seen that we have never got rid of Crimean extravagance, the average annual expenditure of the ten years ending 1867 having been £63,610,503, while Mr. Hume, Mr. Cobden, and other statesmen, who appear to have left no successors who can be regarded as their equals in painstaking abilities, used to grumble terribly fifteen or twenty years since at an annual outlay of £50,000,000. It is a truly remarkable fact that economy seems to have vanished from British finance with the death of Mr. Hume in 1854. The increase in the expenditure is rendered, too, all the more striking by the fact that the annual charge for the national debt for interest and management was £28,141,532 in 1847, while in 1867 it had sunk to £26,081,778."

An Explanation from Dr. Pusey.

In a recent note, Dr. Pusey explains his failure to reply to Dr. Colenso's book on the Pentateuch. He says:—

"Dr. Colenso draws attention to the fact that, although Professor of Hebrew at Oxford, I have not made any public attempt to answer his book upon the Pentateuch. Dr. Colenso looks upon his book with a parent's eye. I would have answered his book had I formed the same estimate of it. I did go carefully through the first part of it with those members of the University who liked to be present at the discussion; but I had often to apologize to them for occupying them with such objections. I thought it more useful to answer the pseudo-criticisms on the Book of Daniel (because, as I said, the rationalists held them to be their greatest achievement), and to leave the refutation of Dr. Colenso's book to others."

Volcanic Phenomena in Portugal.

M. Deville, at a recent meeting of the French savans, called attention to a note inserted in a Portuguese journal, the *Perseveranja*, announcing that between Tersira and Graciosa two islands near Lisbon have been subjected to continual volcanic eruptions; very strong shocks of earthquakes have been felt, and have produced many islets, one after another, analogous to those of Santorin in Greece. On the 1st of June a submarine volcano cast up igneous matter in such quantity that a tongue of land has been formed with the continent. This ground is as yet unapproachable, on account of the incandescence of the rocks, as well as the sulphurous vapors from the fissures.

HARVEST OF DEATH.

Two Men Killed and a Third Fatally Injured on the Pennsylvania Railroad—Man Killed on the Allegheny Valley Railroad—Another Killed at Brinton Station—Man Drowned at Sharpsburg.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle of last evening.

A frightful accident occurred this morning on the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Homewood Station and Wilkinsburg, by which two men were immediately sent into eternity, and a third received such injuries that he cannot survive. The following are the facts as we have gathered them:—This morning, when the Walls accommodation train, due here at 6·30, had reached a curve about half way between the two stations, on its first trip in, it met a freight train on the other track.

The fog was very dense—so dense that the firemen of the train could not see three yards in advance of the engine, and the steam of the two locomotives made the obscurity still greater. The engineer, Mr. Frederick Flech, saw an object like a man roll down the embankment beside the engine. He immediately whistled down brakes two or three times, and the train stopped promptly. The conductor, Mr. John Routh, ran promptly forward, and on investigation they found a man hung to the cowcatcher by his clothes, which had caught one of the bolts. He was alive, but both legs were cut off. B. F. Valentine, as soon as the train stopped, ran back with a lantern to stop any following train, and saw two men lying over the embankment, one or two hundred feet back of the train. Examination proved one of them to be quite dead, and the other just breathing his last.

The two dead men and the injured man were placed on the train and brought to the city. The living one was taken to Passavant's Hospital, where he was alive at last accounts, but with no prospect of surviving his injuries. The two dead bodies were removed to the undertaking establishment of Mr. W. H. Devore, Grant street, and Alderman Butler held the inquest. Several witnesses were examined, who testified to the facts as we have given them, and stated that the train was going no faster than usual. Verdicts of accidental death were returned, and the jury exonerated the officers and employes of the company from all blame. It was ascertained this forenoon that the victims of this accident were Bohemians, in the employ of the sons of Judge Mellon, at East Liberty. Their names are not known. It appears that they belonged to a party of twelve Bohemian emigrants who, some three weeks since, stopped at Braddock's Fields for want of money to take them on to Cedar Rapids, whither they were bound. The party seemed respectable, and got permission to occupy one of the sheds attached to McVay, Walker & Co.'s Braddock's Fields Foundry. These three unfortunate men obtained employment as stated, and worked industriously every day. They could not give their names, and could not speak German or English. They are supposed to have been a father and his two sons. The two supposed sons are the ones killed.

At about half-past 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, the dead body of a man was found lying on the track of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near Wainwright's brewery, Lawrenceville, with the upper part of the head cut off. Alderman Irwin held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. A letter was found in the pocket of deceased, commencing with, "My dear son," and signed, "Anna Jones." Alderman Irwin subsequently learned that the man's name was Thomas Jones. The circumstances of his death, other than that a train passed over him, could not be ascertained. The remains are at Devore's, on Grant street, and will be interred to-day.

Last evening Coroner Clawson received a telegram announcing that a man had been killed at Dickson's Coal Works, Brinton Station. This morning Alderman Irwin went out to hold the inquest.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Important Circular from Secretary McCulloch.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—In the Boston *Post's* Washington correspondence, published September 24, there appears a paragraph which states that

> "Secretary McCulloch's currency funds are short, and to meet the daily demands upon the Treasury another sale of gold will be made. Only $35,000,000 of currency are now on deposit, including amounts in various National banks. Of this, $25,000,000 cannot be drawn out under the existing laws. I have reason to believe that $20,000,000 will be thrown upon the market this week."

The Secretary authorizes the statement that the whole purport of the foregoing paragraph is erroneous, and not founded upon authentic information. The currency funds are not "short." No order has been made about the sale of gold; no official account of the amount of currency on deposit has been furnished to outsiders, nor does the law restrict the Secretary as to the amount to be drawn. Under the law every dollar can be drawn out by the Secretary.

The statement that Mr McCulloch has "but ten millions in available funds to meet current demands" is utterly unfounded, and the assertion that "this necessitates the sale of a portion of the $107,000,000 of gold now on hand," and "that $20,000,000 will be thrown upon the market this week," is equally unfounded. The Secretary does not give specific or special direction to the action of Assistant Treasurer Van Dyke in the sales of gold. Mr. Van Dyke is governed by the general instructions of the Secretary, based upon certain rules and general principles, which are applied to contingencies that may arise.

Mr. McCulloch has not given Mr. Van Dyke any instructions whatever as to the sales of gold during the present month. The pernicious effect of erroneous and speculative newspaper paragraphs on financial matters, such as the one quoted above, based on curbstone gossip, and information derived from irresponsible clerks of limited knowledge of the operations of the Treasury Department, has induced the promulgation to-day of the following circular to heads of Departments:—

CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 24.—Gentlemen:—Notwithstanding the rule of the Department forbidding any of its officers, clerks, or employes to convey to any person whatsoever, not officially connected with it, any information regarding public business, unless with the express approbation of the Secretary or Assistant Secretary, or head of Bureau, the Department is continually embarrassed and public interests seriously compromised by the communication of important information to the public press, or to individuals, which could not possibly have been made public except through an inexcusable breach of official duty on the part of some person connected with the Department or its bureaus. I desire that you will call the attention of every clerk and employe in your respective bureaus to the subject, and warn them that the Department requires an exact observance of this rule, and that a prompt and dishonorable dismissal will follow an infraction of it. It is to be particularly noted that the prohibition covers the evil practice, which is believed to be quite prevalent, though often from innocent motives, of carrying on private correspondence in relation to the public business. All communications upon the business of the Departments must be made by competent authority, and form a part of the official records. In connection with, and as a part of this subject, your attention is also called to the regulation forbidding admission to any part of any office in the Department of any reporter of the public press, or other person not belonging to the Department, unless in connection with the business of the office, and with the permission of the Head of the Bureau, or the Chief Clerk thereof.

Very respectfully,
H. McCULLOCH, Secretary Treasury.
To the Heads of Bureau.

Complaint is made of the tone and terms of this circular by a portion of the representatives of the press, but upon reflection they will doubtless commend the action of the Secretary, especially if they desire that their statements upon financial matters shall be regarded as trustworthy. Mr. McCulloch does not desire to conceal the true condition of financial operations and the condition of the Treasury Department. On the contrary, his object is to prevent misstatements of fact, and by compelling a resort to the best-informed sources, he will accomplish this desirable end. Gamblers in gold and Government securities will probably be the only sufferers by reason of the rigid enforcement of the circular.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Important Movement by Southerners.

Important official information has been received here that judicial steps have been taken in General Pope's District to secure the right of suffrage by virtue of the recent amnesty proclamation; several citizens of Alabama who have been pardoned by this proclamation have been before the Boards of Registration, which are now revising the lists, and demand to be registered. General Pope instructed the Boards to refuse to register them, and they were refused. Hon. S. F. Rice, of Montgomery, an ex-judge of Alabama, who was one of these parties, went before United States Commissioner, and *made* affidavit of the fact, with a view of testing in the United States courts the constitutionality of the Military Reconstruction laws, and the powers conferred by an Executive pardon. Similar movements will be made in all of the Southern States where registration is not closed; and if legal redress fails before Judges Busteed and Underwood, in Alabama and Virginia, his Honor Chief Justice Chase can look at his Presidential prospects over a decision on the Military acts in his Circuit Court in North Carolina. This important movement is exciting deep interest in official circles here.

General Hancock's Position.

In view of some doubtful paragraphs, the official *status* as regards General Hancock's assumption of the command of the Fifth Military District is ascertained to be as follows:—On the 24th inst. General Grant addressed the President a letter, in which he states that the yellow fever continues unabated in New Orleans, rendering it precarious for any one from the North to go there, and he has, therefore, suggested to General Hancock to delay assuming command of the Fifth District; but this, he adds, cannot be complied with by Hancock within the general order giving all officers ordered to Louisiana and Texas until October 15th in which to report, because of the peremptory Executive order for him to take command at once. He, therefore, submits his suggestion to the President that General Hancock be allowed until the 15th of October, or longer if he desires, before departing for New Orleans. The President took this letter, and wrote on it, "Approved, Andrew Johnson."—*N. Y. World.*

Heavy Verdict Against a Steamboat Company.

From the New Bedford (Mass.) Mercury, Sept. 27.

The second trial of the suit of Horatio N. Simmons, of Milbury, against the New Bedford, Vineyard, and Nantucket Steamboat Company, which was concluded in the Superior Court of Worcester on Wednesday, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $19,875. The *ad damnum* in the writ was $15,000; and in the first trial, before the late Chief Justice, the plaintiff obtained a verdict of $19,400. This was set aside by Judge Allen, and a new trial granted. The case now goes up on the law. The ground of the suit is the damage received by plaintiff, while on his way to the campground at Edgartown, on the steamer Monohansett, in August, 1855, by the falling upon him of a boat, which broke from where it hung in consequence of passengers crowding into it; and the testimony tended to show that he has since been suffering from the injury then received. We know not what defense the Steamboat Company have in law; but it is very clear that no defense upon the facts will avail them before a Worcester county jury.

—John Brown, Queen Victoria's private servant, is about to marry a Scotch lassie to whom he long ago plighted his troth. He will live at Balmoral, and have charge of part of the royal domain.

Facts for Government Bondholders and the Holders of Greenbacks.

Judge Sharswood pronounces them unconstitutional.

Read, Reflect, and Hand to Your Neighbor.

In 1861 eleven States seceded, and since then only twenty-three have been represented in Congress, until the admission of Tennessee in 1866.

All the United States bonds—5-20s, 7·30s, and 10-40s—all the greenbacks, and all the National Banks were created by this Congress of twenty-three States.

President Johnson calls this an "assumed Congress"—therefore not legal. His supporters and the Democrats call it a "rump Congress" and a "usurping Congress," and hence not a lawful Congress; and the great effort has been to elect Congressmen in the North, and admit enough from the Rebel States to enforce this "Policy."

If a Congress, representing but twenty-three States, be not a lawful Congress, then every United States bond, and all our greenbacks and national bank notes are worth nothing: because an unlawful Congress could not make lawful bonds or lawful money.

The mad effort, so recently made by the Rebels and their sympathizers to destroy this Government "by force of arms" failed. Thus far, the attempt to do the same thing, "through Congress," has also failed, because of the action of the loyal voters at the ballot-box; and the last effort at destruction is now being made through the Courts.

Witness the recent attempt by Democratic lawyers to induce the Supreme Court of the United States to issue an injunction nullifying the Reconstruction Laws of Congress in Mississippi, Georgia, and other Rebel States. Read also the opinion of George Sharswood, the Democratic nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in which he gravely denies the constitutional power of Congress to make paper money a legal tender. (*Borie vs. Trott, Legal Intelligencer* of March 18, 1864, page 92.) Judges Woodward and Thompson, of the same Court, announced from the Bench "the same alarming doctrine" in 1865. (See *Mervine vs. Sailor et al., Legal Intelligencer* of June 16 and 30, 1865, pages 188 and 205.)

And this, too, in the face of the fact that the Superior Courts of every loyal State in which the question has been raised have sustained the power of Congress.

As five judges compose the Supreme Court, it requires, therefore, but little knowledge of either arithmetic or law to estimate the imminent danger of putting any more men of Judge Sharswood's opinions on the Supreme Bench of the State.

If you believe the present Congress to be unlawful, or desire our national currency and Government bonds to be declared unlawful, vote for George Sharswood.

If you believe the present Congress to be lawful, or desire their action on currency and bonds to stand good, vote to sustain them—for the party that created the greenbacks and bonds—the party that sustained the war and compelled submission to the national authority, and that stands pledged to keep faith with the bondholders, and to maintain the national credit—vote for Henry W. Williams, the worthy and honored nominee of this party.

In the weak attempt to reply to these stubborn facts, the Democratic Committee, or some one for them, is driven to assert as follows:—

"In the case of Borie vs. Trott, Judge Sharswood decided that a man who agreed to pay a debt in gold should pay it in gold. Was not this right? He did not decide the question of the power of Congress."

This is a gross and palpable perversion of both the law and the facts. Judge Sharswood, in that opinion, did deny the power of Congress, and did not decide that a contract for gold should be paid in gold. In proof of both these positions, we quote from Judge Sharswood's opinion in that case, copied from the Philadelphia *Age* of 23d February, 1864, as follows:—

"On the whole, then, I am of opinion that the provisions of the act of Congress of February 25 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money and a legal tender, *is unconstitutional*. This makes it unnecessary that I should consider the other question which has been made, as to the effect of the special agreement to pay in lawful silver money of the United States."

WE ASK the earnest attention of our readers to the following letter:—

PITTSBURG, Sept. 26, 1867.—To the Merchants and Business Men of Eastern Pennsylvania:—The undersigned, representing the various branches of enterprise in Pittsburg, beg leave to press the claims of Hon. Henry W. Williams, candidate for the Supreme Judgeship, upon your notice.

Judge Williams has sat upon the bench of our District Court nearly sixteen years. The cases which have arisen before him have been as various and intricate as are the exigencies which give rise to dispute in a centre of trade largely interested in mining, manufacturing, mercantile, and marine pursuits. His decisions *have been accepted by the Supreme Bench as the law*, and have commanded more general satisfaction among business men than those of any other Judge in the State. His varied judicial experience, his extensive legal acquirements, his sterling integrity, and his great ability, eminently qualify him for the high position of Judge of the Supreme Court.

Judge Williams never countenanced or favored the repudiation of county, State, or national obligations, and he has no sympathy with the refined disloyalty and insidious attack upon the public credit exhibited in the opinion of Judge Sharswood, in the case of Borie vs. Trott. His patriotism and loyalty are of the head and heart. He was earnestly opposed to the Rebellion, and he is equally earnest and honest in his devotion to the maintenance of the plighted faith and public credit of the nation.

If Judge Sharswood is elected the result will be proclaimed as a decision against the validity of our national greenbacks and bonds, and be followed by general distrust, alarm, and commercial disaster.

We earnestly urge you, therefore, not only to vote for, but to throw the whole weight of your influence in favor of the Hon. Henry W. Williams, and help us elect him by a majority so emphatic as to decide that henceforth the national credit shall be sustained, justice vindicated, and the rights of citizens fairly and fearlessly maintained.

James M. Cooper,
Park Brother & Co.,
J. Painter & Sons,
Graff, Bennett & Co.,
Semple & Jones,
John Scott,
Ira B. McVay & Co.,
Carr, McCandless & Co.,
J. Harper,
N. Holmes & Sons,
C. G. Hussey,
B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co.,
Spang, Chalfant & Co.,
Anderson, Cook & Co.,
Bakewell, Pears & Co.,
James Marshall,
T. H. Nevin & Co.,
James McAuley,
Hart, Caughey & Co.,
Thomas M. Howe.

Deaths from Yellow Fever at Greenpoint, Long Island.

There is no longer any doubt of the existence of well-defined cases of yellow fever at Greenpoint. Yesterday Dr. George Wieber, in the presence of Drs. Conkling, Fisk, Styles, Thayer, Colton, and Ottarson, held an autopsy in the case of Jacob Kaller, who died at an early hour in the morning in a tenement house in Commercial street, and the conclusion of all the gentlemen named was unanimous that death resulted from yellow fever. On Sunday last, Drs. Fisk and Stiles of the Board of Health held a *post mortem* examination on the body of Lewis Smith, who died at his residence in Union avenue on the previous day, and the evidences of yellow fever were pronounced unmistakable by those gentlemen, the stomach having been found filled with black vomit. A youth named Thomas Harvey, residing in Dupont street, died on Wednesday last, of the same contagion. Three others are now convalescent. All the victims were formerly employed in the glass factory of N. S. & O. C. Bailey, Commercial street, where they became intoxicated with the fever, the epidemic having reached the factory from an Italian barque which hauled alongside the place. The factory will be disinfected and the spread of the epidemic will be restrained by the Board of Health. An unnecessary panic prevails in Greenpoint.—*N. Y. World.*

The Good Time Coming.

A foreign savant ventures the prediction that in consequence of the new and simple method for preventing taint, fresh meat will ere long be sold everywhere at 2½d. a pound; and he bases his calculation on the fact that there are in the provinces of La Plata 27,000,000 cattle and 40,000,000 sheep, and in Australia 180,000,000 cattle and 300,000,000 sheep.

Taxation in Tennessee.

The entire taxable property of Tennessee is shown to be $230,557,531. This, at a rate of $4·50 per $1000, produces a revenue of $1,035,631. The revenue received from clerks of courts will reach $350,000, and the poll tax $195,000. In addition to these resources, the different railroads in the State are liable for about $15,000 for interest on $25,000,000 of bonds advanced by way of first lien for their construction.

Another Distillery Seized in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 27.—Collector Root seized to-day a large vinegar factory on Elm street, owned by J. Kelper, for distilling whisky without a license.

—An English weekly newspaper has a column of advertisements from persons desiring exchanges. It is patronized by ladies only. Some of the exchanges proposed are very curious. One offers music and novels for a scent bottle and ostrich feathers. Another wants birds' eggs for foreign postage stamps. A third offers Longfellow's poems for a yellow parasol, and still another wants a volume of Swinburne's poems for a copy of Euclid.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

The Russian Ultimatum.

THE LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Market Report of Last Evening.

LONDON, Sept. 27—Evening.—Consols for money, 94 7-16. The following quotations for American securities are made without reference to the New York Market, no advices having been received from these, the telegraph line being down:—United States Five-twenties, 72 13-16; Illinois Central, 77; Erie Railroad, 40½; Atlantic and Great Western, 23½.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 27—Evening.—United States bonds, 75⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27—Evening.—The Cotton market closed dull, owing to unfavorable accounts from Manchester. The sales were 10,000 bales. The quotations are unchanged.

Breadstuffs are firmer. Wheat, 14s. 1d. for white California; other articles are unaltered.

Arrival Out of the New York.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27.—The steamship New York has arrived.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Sept. 28—Noon.—Consols and American securities are entirely unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28—Noon.—The Cotton market is firm and unchanged. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

ANTWERP, Sept. 28.—Petroleum, 54 francs for standard white American.

The Virginia Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 28.—The steamer Virginia, from New York on the 14th, arrived to-day.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Russia Insisting Upon Her Ultimatum.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 28.—The Russian demands for a cession of Crete to Greece, and for the equality of the Christians, being refused, the Russian Ambassador, General Ignatieff, went to make a report to the Czar. He has just returned to this city. The Czar declines to see the Sultan, there being nothing agreeable to say. Neither party recedes from its position.

Republican Movement in Greece.

Accounts from Athens state that a large party in Greece favors deposing the King and proclaiming a republic under the protectorate of the United States, or annex it as three States.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Arrived, steamer Missouri, from Havana; ship Seminole, from San Francisco.

The Haytien corvette Petion, in tow of the tug America, arrived to-day from Port-au-Prince, via Norfolk. She will repair here.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The steamships Nevada, for Lota, Spain, the Baltic, for Bremen, the Iowa and City of Paris, for England, the Teutonia, for Hamburg, the Arago, for Havre, and several coastwise steamers, sailed to-day.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—The Glade, of and from Bangor, for Pawtuckett, before reported abandoned and full of water, off Cape Ann, was picked up by the pilot boat Phantom, and towed into this port to-day.

Schooner John Ruggles, Captain Dodge, from Bangor for New York, put into Salem on the 27th full of water, having sprung a leak off Boon Island. She has a cargo of lumber.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 110¼@110¾.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 113⅝@113⅞.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 108⅝@109.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 109½@109⅝.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107½@107⅝.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107⅝@107¾.
United States 10-40s, 99¼@99⅜.
June and July 7·30s, 106⅛@106¼.
Market heavy.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 102⅝; Reading, 101; Canton Company, 62⅝; Erie, 128¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 79; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 102¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 108½; Michigan Central, 81⅝; Illinois Central, 122; New York Central, 108⅝; Cumberland preferred, 30; Virginia Sixes, 49; Missouri Sixes, 103½; Hudson River, 129; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 113⅝; do. 1864, 109; do. 1865, 109⅝; Ten-forties, 99¾; Seven-thirties, 106¼. Sterling Exchange, 109½. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 144½.

—Mrs. Mary Howitt will soon publish a new Christmas book for the young. It will be entitled "Our Four-Footed Friends," and will be largely illustrated by Mr. Harrison Weir, the best animal-draughtsman in England.

—The Omaha *Republican* says that the great Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which was heavily interested in the Kansas Pacific Railroad, has withdrawn all its interest from it, and transferred it to the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad, through which to make connection with the Platte River route.

—The average yearly consumption of poultry and game in Paris has been thus estimated, viz.:—1,000,000 pigeons, 187,000 ducks, 2,535,000 tame rabbits, 1,869,000 chickens, 377,000 capons and pullets, 590,000 turkeys, 155,000 partridges, 197,000 wild rabbits, and 37,000 hares.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Saturday, Sept. 28, 1867. }

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continue dull. 99½ was bid for 10-40s; 110½ for 6s of 1881; 106¼ for June and August 7·30s; 113⅝ for '62 5-20s; 108⅝ for '64 5-20s; 109⅝ for '65 5-20s; and 107½ for July, '65, 5-20s.

City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101, and old do. at 98½.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 50·56@50⅝, a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 126, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52⅝, a slight decline; Catawissa preferred at 27½, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 27⅝@27⅞, an advance of ⅛. 62 was bid for Norristown; 57½ for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; and 41 for preferred do.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Spruce and Pine sold at 28¾. 64½ was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 12½ for Hestonville; and 30 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 107 was bid for Seventh National; 241 for North America; 142½ for Farmers and Mechanics; 57 for Commercial; 31½ for Mechanics'; 59 for Penn Township; 76 for City; 44 for Consolidation; 64 for Commonwealth; and 70½ for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares continue dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 41, an advance of 1 on the closing price last evening; 26½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 37 for Morris Canal; and 14½ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 143⅞; 11 A. M., 143⅝; 12 M., 143¾; 1 P. M., 143½, a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money continues in demand at 7 per cent. to best borrowers upon best collaterals. Among stock houses higher rates are made. Commercial paper sells at 7 for prime, and 8@10 for second grade. The orders for currency from the interior continue upon a liberal scale, and from the South are increasing."

—The Boston *Advertiser* says:—

"The general condition of the money market to-day shows no marked change. Some banks are in a better position, so far as their ability to loan is concerned, but others have shut down upon nearly all calls. Rates are generally unaltered. Call loans rule at 6 per cent. on Government collaterals; most exceptions being above rather than below that rate. Commercial paper of the first quality pays from 7 to 7½ per cent., and the movement at present is comparatively slow."

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Wednesday says:—

"The money market is working closer. Further calls were made by the Treasury on depositors, and there is a large demand for discounts, all of which keeps currency active and diminishes its volume. As usual, depositors who have claims for favors obtain money at 8@10 per cent. on approved security, but rates are firm in the open market at 10@12 per cent. for good commercial paper, and only regular customers are accommodated at that, although there is a pressing demand from outside parties who are thus thrown upon the street, and have to pay still higher rates. There is an active demand for exchange, and rates are firmly sustained at par buying, and fifty cents premium selling, and but for the scarcity of currency higher prices would obtain."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s, W L..cp......102		100 sh Phil & E....s30. 27¾	
50 sh C&Am R.s5wn.128		100 do.........b60.. 27⅞	
8 do...........c.128		100 sh Read R.....b30. 50⅝	
16 sh Leh N stk....... 41		2000 do......ls.s30. 50·56	
242 do..........ls. 41		100 do........b30. 50·56	
102 sh Penna R......ls.. 52⅝		100 do............. 50·56	
100 sh Cata Pf.........c.. 27½		500 do.........s30. 50·56	
25 sh Sp & Pine......... 28¾			

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110⅜@110⅝; do. 1862, 113⅝@113⅞; do., 1864, 108⅝@109; do., 1865, 109½@109⅝; do., 1865, new, 107⅜@107⅝; do., 1867, new, 107⅜@107⅝; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99⅛@99⅜; do. 7·30s, June, 106⅛@106⅜; do., July, 106⅛@106⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119@119½; do., December, 1864, 118@118½; do., May, 1865, 117@117½; do., August, 1865, 116@116½; do., September, 1865, 115½@115⅞; do. October, 1865, 115@115½. Gold, 143¼@143½. Silver, 137@138½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 110⅜@110⅝; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113⅝@113⅞; do., 1864, 108⅝@109; do., 1865, 109½@109⅝; do. new, 107½@107⅝; 5s, 10-40s, 99⅛@99⅜; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 106⅛@106⅜; 3d series, 106⅛@106⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118@118½; May, 1865, 117@117½; August, 1865, 116@116½; September, 1865, 115½@115⅞; October, 1865, 115@115½. Gold, 143¼@143⅜.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110⅜@110⅝; old 5-20s, 113⅝@113⅞; new 5-20s, 1864, 108⅝@109; do., 1865, 109½@109⅝; do., July, 107½@107⅝; do., 1867, 107½@107⅝; 10-40s, 99⅛@99⅜; do., June, 106⅛@106⅜; do., July, 106⅛@106⅜. Gold, 143¼@143⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Sept. 28.—Seeds—The stock of old Cloverseed is exceedingly light, but supplies of new are expected to arrive shortly. Sales at $9@9·25 ℔ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $2·75 to $3. 6000 bushels Flaxseed sold at $2·82½.

Bark—No. 1 Quercitron is held at $55 ℔ ton.

There is no new feature to present in the Flour Market, the demand being confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $7·50@8·25 for superfine; $8@9·50 for old stock and new Wheat extra; $10@11·50 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13@14 for fancy—according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $8·25 to $8·50. We quote Brandywine Corn Meal at $6·75.

The Wheat Market is quiet to-day, but prices are unchanged; sales of 2000 bushels red at $2·30@2·45 for common and prime, and California at $2·75. Rye is steady at $1·58@1·60. Corn—The offerings are small, and the demand moderate, at former rates. Sales of yellow at $1·43@1·44, and Western mixed at $1·40. Oats are high. Sales at 70@80c.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........SEPTEMBER 28.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............58 | 11 A. M..............68 | 2 P. M..............75

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Chase, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Kodash, Trevis, Dorchester, Scull & Rex.
Schr S. A. Hoffman, Haley, Boston, Hammett & Neill.
Schr Sidney Price, Stevens, Boston, do.
Schr R. Peterson, English, Saco, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr M. E. Simmons, Gandy, Richmond, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr P. A. Saunders, Carroll, Richmond, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr L. Moore, Buehler, Boston, do.
Schr Emma M. Fox, Chase, Providence, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr Kate V. Edwards, Allen, Washington, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr S. E. Simmons, Smith, Boston, Repplier & Bro.
Schr C. W. Elwell, Giles, Salem, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr W. Paxson, Brower, Boston, Tyler & Co.
St'r Diamond State, Robinson, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, 7 days from Richmond, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr E. Bacon, Case, 7 days from Richmond, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr M. E. Simmons, Gandy, from Portsmouth.
Schr R. Peterson, English, from Saco.
Schr W. Paxson, Brower, from Boston.
Schr S. A. Hoffman, Haley, from Boston.
Schr P. A. Saunders, Carroll, from Boston.
Schr J. E. Simmons, Smith, from Boston.
Schr Lizzie Moore, Buehler, from Boston.

Steamer Vineland, Borden, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

Steamtug E. A. Souder, Fowler, 6 hours from Cape May Landing, having towed therefrom steamer Millville, from Millville for New York, with machinery disabled. Off the Capes saw a barque and herm. brig; below the Ledge a barque; below Fourteen Feet Bank a barque; off the Shears two brigs and a three-masted schr, all bound up.

MEMORANDA.

Brig M. Dutch, Coombs, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 26th inst.

Schr C. T. Young, Richardson, hence, at Portsmouth 25th inst.

Schr Carrie Walker, hence, at Portland 26th inst.

Schr S. Applegate, Steelman, hence, at Providence 26th inst.

Schrs R. Souder, Crosby, and J. S. and S. C. Adams, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 25th instant.

Schr S. Washburn, Cummings, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 26th inst.

Schr Lewis Chester, Gookin, hence, at Boston 26th instant.

Schr Mary E. Staples, Dinsmore, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 26th inst.

Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 26th inst.

Schr Presto, Briggs, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 26th inst.

Schrs E. R. Graham and E. L. Gregory, hence, at Gardiner 21st inst.

Schr Commerce, Mullen, from Lane's Cove for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 26th inst.

Schr Transit, Hackett, hence for Gloucester, at Edgartown 23d inst.

Schr Sarah L. Simmons, Gandy, hence, at Fall River 25th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 26.—The steamship Worcester, from Baltimore, bound to Liverpool, arrived at Norfolk this morning, to complete loading, and will probably sail this evening.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Arrived, steamship City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, from Apalachicola.
Ship May Dundas, Martin, from Cardiff.
Barque Myronus, Higgins, from Cronstadt.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

"And After?" at the South.

From the N. Y. Nation.

In spite of the hostility of Mr. Johnson and the solemn warnings of the Perry school of politicians, the work of registration in the Southern States is nearly completed, and unless a revolution or a succession of earthquakes or a terrible pestilence should occur within the next two months, the election of delegates to the Constitutional Conventions will take place, and the Conventions will be held before the end of the year. If held, the admission of the States to the Union before the close of the next session of Congress is almost certain. In some districts, perhaps two or three, the negro voters will be in a majority. It is not improbable that several negroes will sit in the conventions, and it is not impossible that some may be sent to Congress under the new constitutions. Under the new constitutions the great majority of male adults of all colors will vote at elections. Many whites will be excluded for participation in the Rebellion, but most of them have sons who have reached manhood since the Rebellion, and who cannot be disfranchised, and who will certainly represent their fathers' sentiments at the polls. In other respects the South will be very much such as the war left it, or as Mr. Johnson's "policy" would have made it. Acts of Congress cannot change the nature of man or the face of the country or the climate. The forces by which human society is held together and impelled on its course—the fear of God, the love of money, love of home and of family and of country, pride, ambition, and patriotism—will remain just as active as ever. The sun will shine and the rain fall, and the rivers will flow and the cotton and tobacco will grow, just as they did before the war. The negroes will continue to hoe corn and pick cotton and groom horses and cut wood after they get votes, for precisely the same motives which drove them to these acts before they got votes—the desire of gain or fear of starvation. It was feared before emancipation that if they were emancipated they would pass the entire day lying on their backs in the sun. That this fear was groundless a little reflection would have shown, inasmuch as no provision is made in this climate either by nature or legislation for the support of persons passing their time in that way, and the pangs of hunger are fully as unendurable for any length of time by a man in a recumbent posture as by a man moving about on his feet. But it has now been proved to be groundless by actual experiment, just as the fear that vast crowds of negroes would take up their abode in Washington, regardless of the difficulty of supporting themselves, for the mere pleasure of voting annually for the mayor, has been proved to be groundless. The negro has not devoted himself to lying on the ground. He works for his livelihood on the same economical principles as the members of the great Anglo-Saxon race—that is, he gives as little labor as possible for the largest attainable amount of money, and is found to be, as men go, faithful and industrious. To be sure, he chooses his occupation, and his women refuse to work out of doors whenever they can find the means of support indoors; but these inconveniences are inseparable from all free society. They are found under every system of government, and would be found under this Government even if negroes never voted. So it would be silly to complain of them; but nobody at the South, if we are rightly informed, does complain of them.

If Southerners were in the habit of reasoning much, the mistake they confess they have made with regard to the probable use the negro would make of his freedom would teach them caution in drawing their conclusions as to the use he will make of the ballot. *A priori*, it is easy to show that he will abuse it; but *a priori*, it was easy to show that he would lie on his back in the sun sooner than work. From the total break-down of this process with regard to his industrial energy, is it not fair to infer that it is unsafe to trust it with regard to his political sagacity? We will grant all that is said as to the mortification it will be to many Southern gentlemen to see negroes sharing in the government of the State; it will be mortifying, no doubt, but then they have enough good sense to acknowledge that a class can hardly expect its pride to be shielded against all shock in a great social and political revolution; and the mortification conceded, what else is it that Southern conservatives fear?

They cannot fear amalgamation as a consequence of negro suffrage, for two reasons supplied by themselves, one of which we think sufficient; but we observe that Democratic politicians do not seem to rely on it alone. The first is, that God has forbidden the mingling of the races; and the second is, that any natural repugnance to intermarriage, on the part of the white race, which exists now, will not be removed by the negro's possession of the suffrage. When every man votes, a vote does no more to render a man attractive from a matrimonial point of view than his wearing a pair of pantaloons. It would be contrary to all our experience of human nature if the instincts which lead to marriage were materially affected by the distribution of political power. A negro emperor might prove attractive to a white woman of distinction, but it would be because he could offer her power. A colored man in possession of the two-millionth part of the national sovereignty will be just as attractive as a colored man without any share in it — no more and no less. Dr. Draper, in a passage of more than usual profundity in his last work, has asserted that when the white and black races mingle it is only the white race which is adulterated, which is like saying that when whisky and water are mixed it is only the whisky that is changed. But the fact is, the learned doctor to the contrary notwithstanding, that when the races mingle, one is adulterated as much as the other; and according to all the Democratic physiologists we have had the opportunity of consulting, the product of the adulteration—that is, the mulattoes and other combinations of white and black blood—have no vital force, and are sure to die off. This being the case, they are sure not to form a permanent element in society, and when they disappear they leave the black and white races as pure as ever.

Which of them is likely to gain the ascendancy in the new Southern society? Here, again, Southern politicians supply us with the key to the future. The whites, of course; first, because they are the race possessed of most energy, of most education, of most transmitted moral and mental power. If the blacks gain and keep the ascendancy, it will show that the blacks are the superior race, and, therefore, on the Southern theory of the proper constitution of political society, they will be entitled to the ascendancy. Secondly, because they do not multiply as fast as the whites, or, at least, no faster, while the whites are incessantly recruited by immigration. To the blacks no reinforcements come from without, so that if they even were a match for the whites in the political art, they would have, in a very few years, to succumb to mere numbers. All the whites have to do is to facilitate immigration from the North and from Europe. Other things being equal, people would far sooner settle in Virginia or North Carolina than in Minnesota or Iowa. They would be in a more genial climate, nearer the markets and the seaboard, and within easier reach of the great centres of civilization.

Why, then, does not white immigration flow into the South? Why is there the least danger that the negroes will be able to outvote their white neighbors in any district for more than a single year? If Southern men would only answer this question candidly, they would have solved the problem which at this moment most troubles them. Strangers do not want to settle in Virginia, not because they are afraid of the blacks, for they avoided it before anybody ever dreamed of seeing emancipation in our day, but because they are afraid of the whites; because they fear they could not get justice from white juries and white judges; because they are afraid of molestation from their white neighbors; because they do not like duelling and street fights; because they like to be able to take what publications they please and live as they please. Every now and then there reaches us from the South a solemn protest that life and property there are as secure as they are anywhere, and that a man has only to be discreet in his conversation in public places to enjoy as much peace as in Massachusetts. But here lies the kernel of the whole difficulty. Men do not like to be discreet in their conversation in public places. The liberty of being indiscreet is the charm of Northern society. It forms one of the great attractions of the Northern States to people from all parts of the world. People crowd here from Germany and Ireland in immense numbers, mainly, no doubt, in search of cheap land and high wages and freedom from proscription, but also in search of a place in which they can read and talk any nonsense they please; in which they can say "dreadful things," and make "incendiary speeches," revile dignities and titles, preach "dangerous doctrines," try odious social experiments, without any man's making them afraid. It is a pity, no doubt, that human nature should be animated by so insensate a desire, that it should not love the ancient ways and ancient codes; but we have to deal with it as it is, and not as it ought to be. Whenever the time comes in which a man may maintain against all comers on a Virginia crossroads the thesis that a negro is better than a white man, that the Rebellion was set on foot by Antichrist, or that no ball is complete unless half the guests are colored, without exciting either horror or indignation, the bugbear of negro ascendancy will be forever gone, because the whites from all parts of the world will pour into the State.

Two-thirds, at least, of the Southern troubles just now are due to the people's lack of humor. If Governor Perry had ever so little of it he could not have written his recent letters; and if the mass of the people had it, most of the peculiarities which render them such disagreeable neighbors to strangers settling amongst them would at once disappear. There is, for instance, a horrible want of perception of the ridiculous revealed by the "despair" into which large numbers of very sensible Southeners now confess they have fallen, inasmuch as it is tantamount to an acknowledgment that they are sure to be beaten in the political arena by a race whose powers they hold in utter contempt, and which they far surpass in numbers—to whom they deny all capacity for organization or sustained effort or power of calculation.

Side Issues.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The main question which now divides the American people concerns primarily the future political *status* of that portion of our countrymen who have just been redeemed from chattel slavery. Shall our four millions of Americans, who are wholly or partially of African lineage, be regarded and treated by our constitutions as men or as brutes? Shall we count them among the "all men" whom our Declaration of Independence has proclaimed "created equal?" or shall they be dealt with as an inferior race or caste, with no rights which others need respect, born to obey laws which they have had and shall have no voice in making or modifying? This question must inevitably dominate until it shall have in some way been settled.

But our people are also divided and at variance on many other questions, and conspicuously on that of Free Trade vs. Protection, and that of License vs. Prohibition for the traffic in intoxicating beverages. Men who think alike with regard to one of these issues disagree pointedly as to another; and it is utterly useless to try to coerce them into uniformity. Notoriously, most of the protectionists and of the prohibitionists are also Republicans, while most of the Democrats are free traders and for license; but you may find Democrats who are protectionists and prohibitionists, and Republicans who are neither, with individuals of either party who favor protection, but not prohibition, while others support prohibition and oppose protection.

What is just, fair, and practicable in the premises is simply this—leave every one free to act in accordance with his own convictions. Let each Republican and each Democrat be a protectionist or free trader, for license or for Prohibition, as his own judgment shall dictate. Thus we have supported Republican candidates whom we knew to cherish convictions antagonistic to ours touching the tariff and liquor questions, and shall do so hereafter; claiming from Republicans no conformity to our views on these side issues, and only asking that they allow us the liberty we freely concede them.

This does not satisfy the free traders nor the liquor men. They insist that the Republican party shall adopt and be guided by their peculiar tenets, though this should compel three-fourths of its members to stifle their own convictions. They cannot be gratified.

At the Republican State Convention of 1855, when the Republican party presented its first distinctive State ticket, a strenuous effort was made to insert a prohibition plank in the party platform. We opposed it as strenuously, and were denounced therefor as subordinating temperance to politics. The party was threatened with the defeat which it soon afterwards encountered if it did not make prohibition a Republican principle—still, the Convention stood firm. It left every Republican free to be or not to be a prohibitionist, and to act upon his own conviction. And in this it did exactly right.

Now the party is menaced and assailed from the other side. The liquor men say, virtually, "We are not content with being allowed to favor or oppose prohibition as we see fit. We insist that you shall act as we think on this question; if not, we shall turn against and upset the Republican party." And this they have just done in California, and vainly tried to do in Maine. They tried it and failed in our State last year. Yet one of them crowded a resolve embodying his own views through the late Republican State Convention at Syracuse, in the confusion of its dying moments.

Such a resolve is not worth the paper on which it was written. It will bind nobody, satisfy nobody. When the German citizens of California see fit to vote solidly the Democratic ticket because of their love of liquor, we need not try to secure their votes. The better portion of them will vote with us any how, and the worst against us, no matter by what efforts and professions we may seek to conciliate the latter. Their instincts and daily associations will override our protestations and professions.

We have in this State a very liberal license law. The liquor men ought to be satisfied with and help uphold it. They may lawfully keep their bars open more hours than are deemed sufficient by the followers of almost any other calling. It is a more thrifty as well as far more decent business to sell liquor in this city to-day than it would be if such sale were as free as that of bread. But this does not satisfy the liquor men, and nothing we can do will satisfy them. It is unwise, therefore, to try. Better keep straight on in our proper path, and let men come and go as they will.

Maine has a stringent act of prohibition; so the liquor men vote the Democratic ticket—California has nothing of the kind; yet her liquor men rally to the Democratic standard. Thus we lose some votes in the dull off-years; but a Presidential contest brings every one to his bearings. Let us each firmly assert his right to act on every side issue precisely as his own judgment shall dictate, conceding a like liberty to others; then, if any choose to leave us, we may confidently await their return, graver and wiser than when they left us.

Parties and the Debt.

From the N. Y. Times.

The national credit is a subject of too momentous importance to be made subservient to mere partisan necessities. The country is more concerned in the knowledge that no party, as such, contemplates an attack upon the financial obligations of the Government, than in the attempt of one set of politicians to fasten upon another set the odium of bad faith. Mr. Pendleton is balanced by General Butler. We think we discover in the *Anti-Slavery Standard* a readiness to sanction the result at which the Chicago *Times* aims. But no party organization — no regular party gathering of any sort—has pronounced in favor of measures calculated to impair the sanctity of national promises to pay. The Democracy even of Ohio have in no manner made themselves responsible for Mr. Pendleton's plan of repudiation by inflation, and no journal has been more decided in its condemnation than our contemporary, the *World*. On the other hand, the entire Republican press has taken ground against the proposal of General Butler to pay off the bonds with paper instead of gold. Of his argument, that the promise of the Government is to pay with greenbacks, not gold, we have seen but a solitary supporter, and he a writer in the oracle of Mr. Wendell Phillips. The entire Republican party, radical and moderate, holds the view to which the Syracuse Convention has given emphatic utterance—"That under no circumstance shall the credit of the nation or State be injured by the wrongful tampering with public obligations, and that the name of the republic shall never be dishonored by the slightest deviation from the path of financial integrity."

The fact is clear, then, that no party, nor any considerable section of a party in the country, directly or indirectly favors the policy of repudiation. Among both Republicans and Democrats there are many who deem impolitic the exemption of Federal bonds from taxation, and in any scheme of consolidation we presume that provision will be made for removing the anomaly in this respect that now exists. On neither side, however, is there any other feeling than that which should inspire unbounded confidence in the good faith of the Republic towards its creditors. The foreign holders of our bonds may rest assured that the few repudiators for whom Mr. Pendleton and General Butler speak are themselves repudiated by the American people. Cobbett's demand for an "equitable adjustment" of England's debts had more support among Englishmen than similar demands are likely to have among Americans. Politics have no place in the question this side of the Atlantic.

Perhaps, indeed, the question would not have been heard of controversially, but for the inconsiderate policy which calls for oppressive taxation as a means of paying off the debt with the greatest possible haste. Messrs. Pendleton and Butler alike find their excuse in the blunder which regards the rapid reduction of our bonded liabilities as a cardinal merit in Treasury management. To remove the question altogether from the arena of debate, all that is necessary is to allow the redemption of the debt to await its maturity. The privilege of redeeming certain of the bonds at the end of five years entails no obligation to do so; *that* will not come until the expiration of twenty years; and in the interval the ability of the country to discharge this class of liabilities will increase in a ratio that should relieve us from present anxiety. Ex-Governor Morton's argument on this point best covers the difficulty. Let us go on meeting every obligation as it arises with the most perfect faith, but anticipating nothing, whether in the shape of trouble or debt. The real object to be attained is the simplification and reduction of taxes which now oppress industry and trade. If this be attended to promptly and well, we may safely dismiss all care as to the ability of the country to sustain its debt, and to discharge it honorably whenever it becomes due.

Senator Conkling's Fancy Sketch of the Republican Party.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Senator Conkling, as President and poet laureate of the late Syracuse Convention, presented to it a highly colored fancy sketch of the wonderful achievements of the immaculate Republican party. He says:—"It came into existence instinct with progress, humanity, and liberty;" that "it was a party of ideas, not of privilege for a few, but of human rights for all;" that when it came into power in 1861 "the republic was almost extinct, the Treasury was bankrupt, the army was surrendered, the navy was scattered in distant seas, the Union was in form dissolved, traitors sat in the Cabinet and in Congress, a traitor presided in the Senate, a dupe of traitors held the Presidential chair, dissatisfaction was everywhere, and half a continent was in revolt. Such a predicament had never been known in the experience of nations. Was restoration possible? The kings and the cabinets of Christendom said no. Our political opponents said no. The foes of liberty and its timid friends said no. The Republican party said yes, and moved calmly forward."

Now, while the condition of the country in 1861 is here fairly stated, the glory which Mr. Conkling awards the Republican party, in trampling down impossibilities, in recreating the Government, in conducting the greatest war of the century, and in liberating four millions of slaves, and so forth, belongs to the loyal masses of the people of the loyal States. In 1861 there was hardly a show of organized opposition in the North to Mr. Lincoln's administration; the rank and file of the Democratic party, with the Republicans, were merged into the great Union war party. Our leading Union generals, regulars and volunteers, were drawn from the old Democratic party; and Tammany Hall was as active as any Union league club in mustering regiments of volunteers for the war. From the terrible disasters of the Union armies in 1862, the Democratic party, in New York, for example, took bold ground for "a more vigorous prosecution of the war," and the result was the election of Horatio Seymour as Governor by ten thousand majority. Pennsylvania also turned right about face, and had the Democracy held fast to that war platform they would doubtless have been charged with the duties of carrying through the war and the work of restoration. Down to the fall elections of 1862, at all events, the Republican party, charged with the conduct of the war, had failed, in the judgment of the people, to give a satisfactory report of profit and loss.

But from that point the "peace at any price" follies and blunders of the Democratic Copperhead leaders, and Abraham Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, and the victories of Grant, and the great triumph at Gettysburg, brought over the loyal masses of the North into an active support of the Republican party against the Democratic Copperhead cry that the war for the Union was a failure, and that we must have peace at any price. So it was that the loyal masses of the North, with lavish offerings of men, money, means, and facilities of all kinds never before known in the history of any people, carried through the Administration, Congress, and the Republican party, to the subjugation of the Rebel States and the abolition of slavery. And yet, under Republican management, the war was the most extravagant in its expenditures and the most wasteful in men, money, and materials of any war since the Florida war of Van Buren, in which forty millions of money were squandered in reducing less than a thousand Seminole warriors.

The truth is that as the vital elements of the Republican party were drawn from the old Democratic party, so have the spoils and plunder proclivities of the one been transferred from the other. But what says Mr. Conkling? He paints the Republican party as an angel of light embarrassed in its path to the millennium, chiefly by Andrew Johnson, an angel of darkness. All our present troubles are by Mr. Conkling strapped upon the back of this convenient scapegoat, Andrew Johnson. There is, however, another side to this picture. The Republican party has been faithless to its pledges and to the will of the people. It presented to the people last year as its platform of reconstruction the pending Constitutional amendment, leaving it to the respective States to choose between suffrage and representation on the one hand, and a restricted suffrage, with a corresponding loss of representation, on the other. That platform, by overwhelming majorities, was approved from Maine to California. Why was it, thus endorsed by the people, abandoned by Congress? Because the party in power thought it had secured the power to do anything, and because it thought that with the establishment of negro supremacy in the South, in addition to an overshadowing moneyed oligarchy in the North, its reign of power would be indefinitely extended.

Upon these great and momentous issues the people in these coming Northern elections will have to decide. Mr. Conkling brings forward Andrew Johnson as his stalking horse; but these are the dangers which are behind him, negro supremacy in the South, in the place of the old slaveholding oligarchy, and a despotic moneyed monopoly in the North, compared with which the old United States Bank and Andrew Jackson and Van Buren's pet banks were mere bagatelles as agents of corruption, inflation, and revulsion. Mr. Conkling's fancy sketch of the Republican party will not do. They will have to meet this test of their own delinquencies before the people, and hence Andrew Johnson as a scapegoat will no longer avail them.

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This stitch overcomes all objections to a single-thread machine.

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These machines are kept in order free of charge.

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Fifthly. Because they can be run at the highest speed, and are the most durable in constant use. Three thousand perfect stitches can be made in a single minute by power.

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The work is fed from the operator along the line of sight.

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Willcox & Gibbs' improved Sewing Machines are rapidly becoming the general favorite.

Seventhly. Because they are absolutely complete, and will hem, fell, braid, bind, cord, tuck, gather, and embroider, all in the most perfect and satisfactory manner.

The hems, fells, etc., are turned under, rather than over, thus bringing the stitching on the right side.

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Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' rapid, noiseless Sewing Machines are destined to gain a pre-eminence.

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Tenthly. Because they are self-regulating and always in working order. They never have "moods," and never vex or ruffle the temper, even of the most irritable.

The hemmers, fellers, braiders, needles, etc., are all self-adjusting.

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Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' rapid, noiseless, easily managed, durable, first-class Sewing Machines are in excellent favor everywhere.

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The most exalted representation is never exaggerated.

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Agents for the sale of Willcox & Gibbs' celebrated single-thread Sewing Machines are eminently successful.

Twelfthly. Because every machine sold serves as a "telling advertisement."

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Trimmed Paper Patterns, of entirely new designs, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; also,

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Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. 9 2 1m

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In Every Style of Frames,
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Has already been adopted by over 20,000 Locomotive and Stationary Engines, and is beyond question the easiest applied, the most durable, the cheapest, and wears the machinery the least of any steam engine packing yet introduced. It is not liable to burn or cut, does not require oil, and there is no waste in the use, as it is made of all sizes to suit the boxes, from ½ to 2 inches in diameter. All persons interested in the use of the steam engine are particularly requested to give this packing a trial. A liberal discount will be made to dealers.

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Sole Agent for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
See certificate below.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MOTIVE POWER AND MACHINERY, ERIE RAILWAY, NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR:—In reply to your inquiries in relation to the comparative economy of Hemp Packing, as compared with Lubricating Packing, I will say that Hemp Packing, at an average cost of 33 cents per pound, costs us 2 3-10 mills per mile run, while the Lubricating Packing costs, at an average cost of 81 2 3 cents per pound, 1 1-10 mill per mile run. We propose to use it exclusively for all Steam Stuffing Boxes. Very truly yours,
H. G. BROOKS, Supt. M. P. & M.

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HYDRAULIC PACKING,

Adapted to cold-water pumps, and made similar to the Lubricative Packing, but of different material, will be furnished promptly any size from ½ to 2 inches, and will be found a superior article for pumps.
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This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, have gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE.

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[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

BRAVE BOYS IN BLUE.

THE GREAT MEETING AT NATIONAL HALL LAST EVENING.

Long before the hour announced for the commencement of the meeting at National Hall, it was filled to its utmost capacity by a vast audience of ladies and gentlemen. The hall proper, the galleries, the private boxes, the stage, the stairway, and every available spot was occupied.

The platform was occupied by many of the most distinguished and eminent leaders of the Republican party, and as his Excellency Governor Geary took his seat the applause was actually deafening. The hall was handsomely and appropriately decorated, and with its enthusiastic and cheerful audience presented a truly grand and magnificent scene.

A great number of transparencies were brought into the line of the multitude as they swept into the hall, and among the many inscriptions were "Soldiers in War, Citizens in Peace!" "In Union there is Strength," "The True Soldiers know their Friends," "In Pease as in War, Faithful to our Country,' "In Peace or War, Faithful to the Union," and many others of like import. In the rear of the stage was a magnificent transparency, bearing the significant words, "Sheridan NOT five miles away." Prominent on the stage was Miss Anna E. Dickinson.

The meeting was called to order by Clayton McMichael, Esq., after which the Throne of Grace was solemnly invoked by Rev. George D. Ayres.

General Louis Wagner, Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, was chosen as President of the meeting. General Wagner, on taking the chair, made a brief speech, reviewing the course of the Democratic party previous to and during the recent war, and contended that their record was of such a character that they could not be trusted with power, nor could the soldiers vote for the ticket they had nominated.

A long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was then announced and approved.

Colonel S. B. Wylie Mitchell, M. D., late of Sheridan's cavalry corps, then read a series of resolutions. Dr. Mitchell served as a surgeon in the army. On one occasion he led a charge, dashing among traitor cannon and bayonets, and for that service was breveted a Colonel. He read resolutions as thus:—

Resolved, That the unnatural war waged for four years by the misguided men of the South, at the instigation of their corrupt leaders, with the connivance and aid of prominent Democrats of the North, for the avowed purpose of perpetuating slavery and dissevering the Union, was definitely concluded and extinguished by the surrender of all the armed forces of the Confederate Rebels to the armies of the Union, under Generals Grant and Sherman, in April, 1865.

Resolved, That the emancipation of the slaves of the South obliterated the cause of the war, and that the continued victories of the Union armies, the severe punishment, retribution, and desolation they inflicted on the South, exhausted the resources of that rebellious section, and convinced at last their armies, their generals, their political leaders, and the entire Southern people, of the madness of their schemes, and determined them to abandon every and all resistance to constitutional rights and Federal authority; and that, taught by the inexorable logic of war (which they themselves had invoked), they were prepared to acknowledge allegiance and discharge their duties to the republic, and peaceably to concur in reconstruction on the principles of true republican government.

Resolved, That the liberal terms allowed to the South by General Grant, and approved by President Lincoln, and the hearty and generous response to these terms by the people of the loyal States, and the cheerful acquiescence by the people of the South in the same, and also in all the rights and relations of the colored race growing out of their new condition, gave assurance at this time that the whole people of the entire country would strive in emulation to repair the ills of the past and unite to make the future of our common country alike flourishing in every section.

Resolved, That the bright promise of solid peace, restored Union, perfect harmony, and positive prosperity, was blasted by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and the subsequent treachery of William H. Seward and perfidy of Andrew Johnson.

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, the elected Vice-President and acting President, has proved himself to be the worst enemy the republic has ever had:

He has from the first cajoled and deceived the people into a belief in his honesty and patriotism, and beguiled them to his support and elevation.

He has deluded an entire race into the belief that he was their friend and champion, and has then reviled, spurned, and oppressed them:

He has abused and perverted the functions of his high position by granting pardons, preferments, and rewards to unrepentant Rebels: by obstructing the reorganization of society at the South, and the reconstruction of the disloyal States on the equitable terms that Congress had provided, in order that the emancipated slaves and other loyal people should be protected in their rights:

He has done these things by daily consultations with notorious Rebels and their infamous and cowardly allies of the North; the corrupt, but able, prominent, and influential leaders who persuaded President Buchanan to declare that the Federal Government had no power to coerce seceding States into obedience, and thereby nursed Rebellion into life and energy: By vetoing the bill for the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau and the Civil Rights bill, and by divers other acts.

Resolved, That he has cruelly violated the plainest laws of order and humanity, by permitting, if, indeed, he did not instigate, a savage mob to perpetrate the most barbarous outrages and murders at New Orleans, in 1866.

Resolved, That he has assumed and enforced powers not known to the Constitution and the laws, but in derogation of both; by resisting Congress; by granting amnesty to hundreds of thousands under the ban of law; by inciting and encouraging disaffection at the South, and advising resistance to the laws of Congress, and by other acts calculated to bring Congress into contempt, and precipitate the people into another civil war; for these reasons,

Resolved, That we urge the House of Representatives, when it shall assemble in November next, to formally impeach the said Andrew Johnson of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Resolved, That a just reconstruction of the late Rebel States, on the true principles of republican government, and the full and perfect representation of the said States in Congress—the revival of agriculture, trade, and commerce over the entire South, the promotion of arts, education, and the fostering of morality and religion, and the development of every material and intellectual power which contributes to peace and a high civilization—would long since have been established on a solid basis in the South, and that we would have met our brethren of that section—white and colored—and they would have met us, in a true Christian spirit of conciliation and concord, but for the perfidious machinations of Andrew Johnson and his flagitious advisers.

Resolved, That the profound regard of this meeting is hereby tendered to Major General Philip H. Sheridan, Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, and to Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: and that we assure them the nation will never forget their independence and illustrious worth.

Resolved, That we have unbounded confidence in Congress, and that we tender to it our thanks and our sympathies; and that as evidence of our accord with the attitude in which it stands to the nation, we shall vote the whole Republican ticket, and do now determine that our city and our State shall, by increased majorities, show to the nation how they abhor the miserable treachery of the successor of our martyred President.

Resolved, That now, as in 1861, we are prepared for an uprising of the American people: we are ready to quit the workshop, the factory, the desk, the farm—to cast aside domestic ties and arm and fight for our country and the freedom and rights of all her loyal children: that, mindful of the past, we will never suffer Rebels to rule patriots, our glorious leaders to be reviled, or our Congress to be resisted by a traitorous President, backed by a guilty band of conspirators and powerful but misguided party.

The resolution relative to the impeachment of the Presidential traitor was received with applause that lasted for some minutes, the audience rising to their feet as they gave expression to their feelings. Another burst went up as the resolution was read thanking Sheridan, Sickles, and Stanton for the services rendered by them to the country. The last three resolutions were cheered even more than the foregoing, and the whole were adopted with one mighty accord.

The Chairman now introduced the patriot General John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania, against whom every Democrat cast his vote in favor of the now shelved Heister Clymer.

After the applause had subsided, the Governor stated that he had been in the western part of the State during the past three days, and he could say that General Activity was now in command, and that victory was already stamped upon their banners. The people were thoroughly united upon the judicial ticket, and the entire ticket would be carried in Allegheny by eight to ten thousand majority. He found the friends of the Republican party hard at work in all the counties, and all confident of success. He referred to the importance of electing Judge Williams, as his opponent had decided that the currency issued by the authority of Congress was not a legal tender. In referring to the acts of Congress, he said he would sustain that body with all his might and all the power he possessed. He stated that he saw secession in 1856, and at that time Jeff. Davis was the most prominent figure, and Andrew Johnson desired to be the second, but Jeff. Davis considered him too mean to occupy the position of second in a Southern confederacy. He was opposed to Andrew Johnson now because he would destroy the nation, if he had the power. If Pennsylvania should go for the Democrats, he believed that Andrew Johnson would declare martial law in the District of Columbia, and, with the Maryland troops, block up the highway to Washington. In conclusion, he urged the Republicans to vote the entire ticket, and not allow any side issues to come in to defeat the party upon which the salvation of the country depends.

At the conclusion of the Governor's speech, Mr. Philip Lawrence recited "Sheridan's Ride."

The Chairman then introduced the Illinois Congressman who resigned his seat in Congress to take his sword in the army—General Farnsworth.

He said that this was the first time he had ever spoken in Philadelphia, and he was inexpressibly gratified at seeing so many faces that he had met, and had not since seen, on the late battle-fields. He knew nothing of the peculiar local issues in Philadelphia, but would add something to what Governor Geary had said about soldiers voting the Democratic ticket.

The livery of Heaven is often used in the service of the Devil, and good men are often seduced into the support of a bad cause. A man is known by the company he keeps, and if a good man gets into bad company, he and his company should alike be shunned. "Divide and conquer" is the motto of the Democrats. The party has no principle except the principle of spoil. It used to be the lawgiver of the country; it used to make Presidents, constitutions and laws. It has dwindled ever since the leprosy of slavery struck its vitals, until it is a mendicant—a beggar of old clothes and cold victuals. (Applause.) It is ever changing, for the sake of slavery.

Now, it is for this thing; to-morrow it is against it, and the next day it is for it again. Throughout the war it opposed in every possible way the putting down of traitors. Before the commencement of the war it insisted that there was no power in the Constitution to coerce a State, and that it was unconstitutional to raise a soldier. They told us that we must march over their dead carcasses (laughter) before we could cross Mason and Dixon's line. (We should have to hold our noses.) (Laughter.) We never found any of these poor carcasses.

When Congress made an appropriation to pay the army, they always found in the Constitution some scruple or other against voting either men or money. They opposed in Congress laws which were passed for the punishment of guerillas, those villains who shot our wounded soldiers. In every possible, conceivable way the Democratic party gave aid and comfort to the enemy as far as their dastardly spirit would allow them. They denounced the soldiers as Lincoln's hirelings. They, in every State, voted against allowing the soldiers of the several States the right to vote while in the field.

At every corner they cried out "Constitution! Constitution!" (laughter), insisting that we were tearing the Constitution to rags and tatters in preserving the Union. This craven-hearted party, this miserable remnant, this God-forsaken confederacy of Rebels and traitors, attempt to steal now and then a poor deluded soldier with the promise of a petty office, that they might put him upon their ticket, and then point to him and cry out, "Behold the soldier's ticket!" "Here is the patriotic ticket!" upholding, as they do, Vallandigham, Wood, and all the rest of that party. No matter what we propose in Congress, they oppose it. They lost their principles when they lost the head and the brains of my distinguished friend General Geary, who, with thousand of others, left it long ago. The Democratic party have actually had the meanness to steal Andrew Johnson. (Laughter and applause.) That was about the meanest petty larceny they ever committed. Andrew Johnson is the acting President of the United States *ad infinitum*.

The speaker then reviewed the course of Andrew Johnson from the time he took his seat up to his latest treasonable act, condemning in strong terms the removal of Stanton, Sheridan, Sickles, and others.

After General Farnsworth retired General Wagner announced that he had letters from Generals Butler, Sickles, Schurz, and John A. Logan, after which the procession of the Grand Army of the Republic, with the vast audience, proceeded to the Union League House.

Outside Meeting.

Outside of National Hall there was a tremendous mass meeting, over which Major T. T. Pratt presided. Major Pratt made a short address on taking the chair, exhorting the assemblage to be true to their party, and not countenance the Democratic party.

Captain A. M. K. Storrie congratulated the party that they could turn out such an immense assemblage of gallant soldiers. He said he had a tear of sympathy for the Rebel dead. He expressed a fear that the country's enemies would get into power, and undo all their work.

Lieutenant Lemuel Reeves said he was present as a Jerseyman to do honor to Pennsylvania's heroes.

The Democracy are jubilant over the news from California. They claim that they have gained a great victory, and that it is a forerunner of still more important victories. They will talk quite differently on the 9th of October. Grant is still and will be forever a friend and upholder of his country.

He may yet be called upon to execute two orders, one from President Johnson and one from President Wade. There is no doubt but what he would chose that endorsed by the loyal Representatives of the people.

Addresses were also made by Captain Curry, of Delaware, and others.

The Serenade.

The serenade took place as announced. Broad street was literally jammed with people, reaching nearly the entire distance from Chesnut to Walnut streets. The League House was gaily bedecked with flags, and rows of gas jets extended along the front of the beautiful structure, containing in living fire the names of Sheridan, Sickles, and Geary. The effect was indescribably grand, and the demonstration a perfect and glorious success.

General Louis Wagner, in behalf of the "Army of the Republic," extended a cordial greeting of welcome to Generals Sheridan and Sickles.

After three cheers for Sheridan, which were proposed by Mayor McMichael, the General spoke as follows:—

Comrades! I have had a great many proud days in my life. I have felt, as most of you have felt, the exultation that comes from a victory. I have seen the flag of the Rebellion presented to us at Appomattox. I have in many ways, during the last four years, been gratified; but I can assure you that I have not had a prouder day than this. To-day I was presented to the Union League of Philadelphia; and now, to-night, I am presented to the Grand Army of the Republic.

A long and able speech was then made by Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, explaining the operation of the Reconstruction laws in the Southern districts.

General Geary, in response to repeated calls, made a short address, and bid the audience "good night."

After cheers for Sheridan, Sickles, and Geary, the audience dispersed to their homes.

THE WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, CORNER OF SEVENTEENTH STREET AND MONTGOMERY AVENUE.—The popular lectures of this College will commence their autumnal session on Monday, September 30, at half-past 7 P. M., at the lecture room of the Institute, and be continued three times each week, in the following order:—"Geology," Monday evening, by Professor Wagner; "Chemistry," by Professor Deal, on Wednesday; "Natural Philosophy," by Professor Gauntt, on Friday. The subjects in their respective departments will be fully discussed and extensively illustrated by diagrams and experiments. Those designing to cultivate a taste for scientific investigation are cordially invited to attend, both male and female. Admission free. The most convenient approach is by the Fifteenth street cars, alighting at Columbia avenue.

DISTILLERY IN A CORNFIELD.—Last Thursday some revenue officers discovered a whisky still in operation in a cornfield, in the Twenty-fifth Ward, and made a seizure of it. A watchman was put in charge, while the revenue officer went in search of a carter to remove the still and other property. While he was gone a crowd of men came, put a twenty dollar bill into the hands of the watchman, told him to leave at once, and intimated that if he did not go he might be roughly handled. He did leave, and proceeding to the office of Revenue Agent Miller, made known the facts, and handed over the twenty dollar bill. When the Revenue Inspector went back to the place where the still was, he discovered that everything had been removed.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.—Yesterday afternoon the Mount Vernon Grammar School held their semi-annual exercises. They passed off very agreeably and reflected great credit on the school. The singing of the young ladies was very fine and the recitations well delivered. Addresses were made by Colonel De Witt C. Moore, Professor Riche, and William B. Hanna, Esq. A pair of very handsome vases were presented by the graduating class to Mrs. McManus, the Principal. The Mount Vernon stands deservedly high as an educational institution, and such exhibitions cannot fail to add to its excellent reputation.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN PUBLISHER.—Uriah Hunt, a veteran publisher and a highly respected citizen, died last night, at his residence, in York avenue. He was a native of Guilford county, N. C. He came to this city at an early age, and learned his business in the publishing house of the late Benjamin Warner.

A FEARFUL LEAP.—Lewis Klinger, aged seven years, jumped off the High Bridge into the creek at the foot of Brown street, and was drowned. The body was recovered and taken home, when the Coroner was notified.

SHERIDAN AND SUITE AT THE CONTINENTAL.—Not only this distinguished Major-General and his suite, but several other remarkable suits can be seen at the Continental any day, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class Clothing House, in that building. The suits sold here, like the General, are remarkable for their *charges*—always satisfactory to our friends. Call and see.

BILIOUS DISORDERS, LIVER COMPLAINT, COSTIVENESS, DYSPEPSIA, ETC., are speedily removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills. The test of thirty years' use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended. In their action they are mild and certain, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure. Sold by all Druggists.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY GOODS.—Messrs. Cook & Brother, No. 53 North Eighth street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia keeping *all grades* of Hosiery at *Retail* who import their own goods. They feel assured—

1. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade, they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

2. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control, using the best yarns, and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.

3. That, having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North Eighth street.

CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP!—Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior Hard Soap. Twelve pounds of Soft Soap for one cent. Every family can make their own Soap. All varieties of Soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. Is a new concentrated lye for making Soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic Seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when mixed with refuse fat, produces the best detersive Soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of all the wholesale grocers and druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—NERVOUS DEBILITY, ETC.—As a sedative and invigorating medicine, these Pills have had an astonishing success in every part of the civilized globe. They are unaffected by climate, as their operations are the same in the torrid zone or the Arctic regions. They regulate the pulse and the action of the heart, brace and strengthen the relaxed nerves, give tone and energy to the general system, and by re-establishing a vigorous effort of the vital functions, extinguish the elements of melancholy, depressed spirits, blues, vapors, etc.
Sold by all Druggists.

LACE AND MUSLIN AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS selling off very cheap. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call at W. Henry Patten's Curtain Store, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—We would call the early attention of the trade to the large sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by McClelland & Co., Auctioneers, at their Store, No. 506 Market street, on Monday morning, Sept. 30, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.

WALNUT, GILT, AND ROSEWOOD CORNICES, elegant designs, very cheap, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut st.

CHROMOS, FINE ENGRAVINGS, Photographic Gems, also Deep-wreath Frames for hair, wax, or preserved flowers, at Reimer & Co.'s, Manufacturers of Looking-glasses and Picture Frames, No. 624 Arch street.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

LACE AND MUSLIN AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS selling off very cheap. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call at W. Henry Patten's Curtain Store, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

G. BYRON MORSE'S DINING ROOMS, No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for ladies and gentlemen, are now the popular resort for those in search of good dinners. *Visit them.*

TO OBTAIN EASE IN THE NECK,
☞ Purchase the "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."
☞ Purchase the "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."
☞ Purchase the "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."
McINTIRE & BRO., No. 1035 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

WALNUT, GILT, AND ROSEWOOD CORNICES, elegant designs, very cheap, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut st.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

☞ TREMENDOUS ASSORTMENT
☞ *Tremendous Assortment*
☞ *Tremendous Assortment*
☞ *Tremendous Assortment*
Men's and Boys' Clothing! ☜
Men's and Boys' Clothing! ☜
Men's and Boys' Clothing! ☜
Men's and Boys' Clothing! ☜
☞ *Latest and Best Styles!*
☞ *Latest and Best Sytes!*
☞ *Latest and Best Styles!*
☞ *Latest and Best Styles!*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·53	MOON RISES	6·27
SUN SETS	5·48	HIGH WATER	1·57

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSOR,
CHARLES WHEELER,
JAMES T. YOUNG,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Bremen	Southampton	New York	Sept. 10
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 10
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 11
Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Sept. 12
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 14
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 14
Cella	London	New York	Sept. 14
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 14
Pereire	Havre	New York	Sept. 14
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 14
FOR EUROPE.			
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
England	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 28
Arago	New York	Havre	Sept. 28
Bellona	New York	London	Sept. 28
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 28
Baltic	New York	Bremen	Sept. 28
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 2
C. of Cork	New York	Antwerp	Oct 2
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Oct. 3
Columbia	New York	Havana	Oct. 3
Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 5
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
J. W. Everman	Philada.	Charleston	Sept. —
Alliance	Philada.	Charleston	Sept. 28
Tonawanda	Philada.	Savannah	Sept. 28
Gen. Meade	New York	New Orleans	Sept. 28
H. Hudson	Philada.	Havana	Oct. 1
Star of the Union	Philada.	Charleston	Oct. 2
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Oct. 3
Tioga	Philada.	New Orleans	Oct. 5

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Barque La Criolla, Jordan, Nassau, N. P.
St'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r J. S. Ide, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr U. S. Grant, Colborn, 5 days from Laurel, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

A telegram from Havana states that the brig Isabella Jones sunk at sea on Sept. 8. This may prove to be the barque Isabella C. Jones, hence 12th ult. for St. Thomas, with 700 tons coal.
Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wilmington yesterday.
Barque Beethoven, Karsted, cleared at Richmond 24th inst. for City Point, to finish loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Canima, Marshall, hence, at Salem 25th inst.
Brig C. B. Allen, Dill, hence, at New Bedford 25th inst., for repairs, having been ashore on Cape Poge.
Brig Open Sea, Coombs, hence, at Edgartown 23d instant.
Schr Vernal, Perry, hence, at Newburyport 25th instant.
Schr Ella Matthews, McElwee, hence, at Boston 26th inst.
Schrs E. Magee, Barnes; Express, Brown; and H. Simmons, Godfrey, hence, at Salem 25th inst.
Schr H. G. Ely, McAllister, and G. B. Clayton, Clayton, hence, at Richmond 24th inst.
Schr E. B. Emory, Young, hence, at Washington 26th inst.
Schr E. S. Reeves, from Williamsburg for Philadelphia went to sea from Hampton Roads 25th inst.
Schr E. A. Bartle, Smith, from Amesbury for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 23d inst.
Schr Clara, Corson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Jacksonville 16th inst.
Schr Lottie Beard, Perry, hence, at Newport 25th instant.
Schr Eva May, Richards, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 25th inst.
Schrs William, Brigham, and J. Predmore, Seavey, hence for Saco, at Edgartown 23d inst., and sailed next day.
Schr J. I. Worthington, Brown, hence, at Providence 25th inst.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown 26th inst.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.
MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY
HOOP SKIRTS,
FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.
NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.
All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.
Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.
Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.
Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FIRST QUALITY
BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS,
FOR GENTS AND BOYS.
PRICES MODERATE.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
9 17 ¾rp ABOVE CHESNUT.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.
Repairing promptly attended to.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 25 2m8p

831. CHARLES L. HALE, 831.
(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)
NO. 831 ARCH STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES. [9 23 2m8p
UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 11 2m

BOARDING WANTED.

BOARDING.—WANTED, IN A GOOD LOCATION, boarding for a family, consisting of a gentleman, his wife, and five children, for the fall and winter, for which a good price will be paid; and one where there are no other boarders would be preferred. Address "MERCHANT," Box 1257 Philadelphia Post Office, stating price per month, and location, and time when an interview can be had. 9 25 6t

EXCURSIONS.

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.
On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.
Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 9 3 1m

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—On and after TUESDAY, September 10, the steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave second wharf above Arch Street daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Fare for the round trip....50 cents
Single ticket....30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook....20 cents
For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867
FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)
The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of
Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,
IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.
Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.
CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.
A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.
THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, and Four Dwellings in the Rear, No. 726 LOMBARD Street.
On MONDAY, October 7, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange.
All that certain lot or piece of ground, together with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the south side of Lombard street, at the distance of 158 feet eastwardly from the east side of Eighth street, in the Seventh Ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Lombard street 20 feet, and extending in depth, of that width, 96 feet, to Cullen street. Improvements consist of a substantial three-story Brick Dwelling, fronting on Lombard street; three two-story Frame Dwellings in the rear of the same, and a three-story Brick Dwelling fronting on Cullen street.
Subject to two yearly ground rents—one of $30·00 and the other of $33·75.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 21 s3t No. 508 WALNUT Street

BY ORDER OF HEIRS.
Estate of ROGER McDONALD, deceased.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers.
STORE AND FOUR DWELLINGS, TWENTY-FOURTH Street, below Walnut street.
On MONDAY, October 7, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, All that certain lot or piece of ground, together with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Beach, now Twenty-fourth street, and the south side of a 20 feet wide street called Caldwell street, between Walnut and Locust streets, in the Eighth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. Containing in front or breadth on said Beach street 20 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width on said 20 feet wide street 110 feet to another 20 feet wide street. Improvements consist of a two-story brick store and dwelling fronting on Twenty-fourth street and three three-story brick dwellings containing three rooms each, and one three-story brick dwelling containing six rooms, fronting on Caldwell street.
Clear of all incumbrance.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 21 s3t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PREACHING IN THE
CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK, BY
REV. J. WALKER JACKSON,
Under the auspices of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
Subject:—"THE GREAT QUESTION."
Prayer Meeting in the Hall of the Association after the services in the Theatre. All are invited.
The use of the Theatre is given gratuitously by Messrs. Sinn & Co. 1t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
J. E. McDONOUGH........Lessee and Manager.
GENERAL SHERIDAN AND STAFF,
together with
MAJOR-GENERAL SICKLES,
by invitation of Mr. J. E. McDonough,
WILL VISIT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO-NIGHT,
to witness the magnificent Spectacle,
THE BLACK CROOK.
THIRD WEEK
of the great sensation at NIBLO'S GARDEN, NEW YORK, of Charles M. Barras' Play of
BLACK CROOK,
AND
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
ENDORSED BY THE ENTIRE SUNDAY PRESS
AND DAILY JOURNALS.
NO DISSENTING VOICE.
PHILADELPHIA EQUALS NEW YORK,
A COMPARISON
ONCE THOUGHT IMPOSSIBLE, BUT NOW
FULLY ESTABLISHED
BY
ADMIRING THOUSANDS.
NOTICE.—Arrangements have been made with the Wilmington, Delaware, Chester, Norristown, and Trenton Railway Companies
TO RUN SPECIAL TRAINS,
to visit the Academy of Music and witness
"THE BLACK CROOK."
In consequence of which the Manager has yielded to the general desire to commence the performance at 7¼, so as to conclude the Grand Fairy Spectacle by 10¾, giving ample time to reach home by 11 o'clock.
THE MATINEES,
which have hitherto been so well attended, will be conducted with the same care and attention as a night's performance, and commence at 2.
Admission, $1; children, 50 cents.
Seats secured six days in advance, at LEE & WALKER'S Music Store, No. 722 CHESNUT Street, and at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC from 10 until 3 o'clock each day.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Saturday) NIGHT,
A MAMMOTH BILL.
LAST NIGHT
OF
MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
TWO SPLENDID DRAMAS.
To commence with the thrilling Drama,
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
Judy O'Trot....Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
Ragged Pat....Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
(Introducing a jig with Mrs. Florence.)
To conclude with the nautical Drama, in two acts, entitled the
FLOATING BEACON.
MONDAY—Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCH.
WINE WORKS WONDERS!
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
N. E. cor. NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at 8.
Positively the Last Night of Shakespeare's Fairy Operatic Spectacle, in Five Acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
FINAL MATINEE.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, Sept. 28, for Ladies and Children. Doors open at 1½. Commence at 2.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, half-price.
In Rehearsal, T. W. Robertson's new and popular English Comedy of CASTE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Doors open at 7; commences at 7½.
GLORIOUS SATURDAY NIGHT BILL.
First Week of Mr. E. EDDY, and Second Night of Miss HENRIETTA IRVING. TO-NIGHT (Saturday), Sept. 28, 1867—"LA TOUR DE NESLE," "NICK OF THE WOODS, and the "IRISH HAYMAKERS." Mr. EDDY and Miss IRVING in three pieces and nine characters.
On MONDAY—The new Play from the French,
THE LIFE AND TIMES OF RICHARD III.,
with great cast and fine effects.
MONDAY WEEK—Falconer's INNISFALLEN.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
GREAT SUCCESS OF TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTRELS.
L. V. TUNISON and H. PARSONS........Proprietors
SAMUEL S. SANFORD............Stage Manager
OPEN FOR THE SEASON WITH
EPH. HORN, FRANK MORAN,
W. BUDWORTH, C. CHURCH,
AND THE LARGEST AND MOST TALENTED COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
Seats can be secured in advance without Extra Charge.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance begins at 8.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19tf

CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
BLIND TOM'S CONCERTS.
ONLY TWO WEEKS LONGER.
In order to give parties who have been unable to hear him an opportunity,
BLIND TOM
will appear at the above Hall
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK AND NEXT,
at 8 P. M.
MATINEES,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, AT 2·30.
Admission....50 cents
Children under 12....25 cents
Reserved Seats....75 cents
Tickets at Charles W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street; also, at the Hall. [9 16 tf
Balcony reserved for colored persons. Admission, 25c.

ASSEMBLY BUILDING.—
"THE PLAINS AND ROCKY MOUNTAINS,"
An Illustrated Lecture
will be delivered
THIS EVENING,
and every subsequent evening during the present week, by J. L. RINGWALT, in response to an invitation from a number of leading citizens.
The illustrations embrace sixty splendid large and life-like colored views.
Admission, 50 cents. Children's tickets, 25 cents. Secured seats, without extra charge, at Trumpler's music store, No. 926 Chesnut street; and at Turner Hamilton's bookstore, No. 106 South Tenth street. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8. 9 23 6t

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—
GRAND MATINEE,
By CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA of 40 Performers.
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON
(Commencing October 3, 1867), at 3 o'clock.
Vocalist—Mr. William Hartmann, from the German Opera.
SINGLE ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Package of four Tickets for $1.
To be had at Boner & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door. 9 25 1m

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Every one is talking about the Cloaks at
IVENS',
No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Every new style at
IVENS',
No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Immense bargains at
IVENS',
9 21 1m No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing or negotiating Certificates of Deposit No. 179 for $928, and No. 180 for $898·34, issued by the
FIDELITY INSURANCE TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
To C. H. WADSWORTH.
Parties to whom the same may be offered are requested to give notice at the Company's Office,
9 24 tf No. 421 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
September 30, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the special attention of the trade is called. [9 26 3t

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
October 3, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [9 28 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.,
On Monday Morning,
Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. [9 24 5t

IMPORTANT AND SPECIAL SALE OF FRENCH DRESS GOODS AND VEIL BAREGES.
On Monday morning,
September 30, by catalogue, on four months' credit, by order of
MESSRS. L. MAILLARD & CO.,
Comprising:—
— pieces 4-4 veil barege, fine to super qualities, in brown, atuline, green, and black.
— pieces 4-4 black bombazines, fine to sublime qualities.
— pieces 4-4 black silk chain tamise, fine to sublime qualities.
— pieces 4-4 and 5-4 black mousseline delaines, fine to sublime qualities.
— pieces 40 and 44 inch merino cloth, fine to sublime qualities, in high colors, modes, Bismark, black and white.
— pieces wool popeline.
— pieces wool popeline Pekin.
— pieces wool epingline reps.
— pieces silk chaine popeline.
— pieces silk chaine epingline reps, fine to super extra qualities, in assorted colors, Bismark and black.
— pieces printed wool popelines, embracing very rich and select styles.
— pieces printed mousseline delaines, superfine quality, very select styles.
— pieces Biarritz Empress cloth, fine to super qualities, in assorted colors, Bismark and black.
All this season's importation.
N. B.—We invite the attention of all dress-goods buyers to this sale, which will embrace all qualities of the most favorite make imported.
We will add to the above sale:— [9 27 2t
SAXONY AND BRITISH DRESS GOODS, BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, SHAWLS, ETC.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
October 1, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 1500 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., city and Eastern manufacture. [9 25 5t

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE JOBBING STOCK OF MESSRS. POLLOCK, CASSELBERRY & CO.,
By catalogue, on four months' credit, at 10 o'clock, *without reserve.*
On Wednesday, October 2.
Comprising in part:—
50 cases *Todmorden* Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
25 cases Waterloo and other Shawls; 1000 dozen Broche Scarfs.
1000 dozen genuine Empress Kid Gloves.
500 pieces Dress Goods, in great variety.
600 pieces Linens, Domestics, Balmoral Skirts, etc.
12 cases Blackwood Beavers; 300 pieces Cloakings, etc. [9 28 3t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On four months' credit,
On Thursday morning,
October 3, at 10 o'clock, embracing 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. [9 27 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
October 4, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [9 28 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.
Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

SALE ON MONDAY, Oct. 7, will include,
By order of Heirs—Three-story Brick Store and four Brick Dwellings, S. E. corner of Twenty-fourth and Caldwell streets, below Walnut.
No. 726 Lombard street, three-story Brick Dwelling, with four Dwellings in the rear, running through to Cullen street.
Three-story Brick Dwelling, with back buildings and modern conveniences, No. 1026 Vernon street (above Brown street).

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.
On Tuesday, Oct. 1,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange—
2 shares Ocean Steam Navigation Company.
10 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, old.
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket.
100 shares Ridge Avenue and Manayunk Railroad Company.
20 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company.
50 shares Central Transportation Company.
50 shares Empire Transportation Company.
70 shares Fame Insurance Company.
15 shares National Bank of the Republic.
250 shares American Buttonhole Overseaming Sewing Machine Company.
9 shares Union Mutual Insurance Company.
REAL ESTATE SALE, October 1.
Trustees' Sale by order of Court of Common Pleas—Estate of Ann M. Knowles and others—BUSINESS STAND—Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, S. W. corner of Seventh and Noble streets.
Same Estate—3 Three-story BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 430 and 432 and 434 N. Seventh street.
Same Estate—Three-story BRICK DWELLING, No. 702 Noble street.
Orphans' Court Peremptory Sale—Estate of Robert Pollock, deceased—Desirable COUNTRY PLACE, 13 acres, Ridge road and Edgely Point lane.
Same Estate—LOT OF GROUND, corner of Salmon and Somerset streets, Nineteenth Ward.
Same Estate—4 GROUND RENTS, $87·50, $64, $72, and $72 a year each.
VERY ELEGANT MANSION, with spacious grounds, S.W. corner of Forty-sixth street and Darby Road, 27th Ward, the residence of Hon. N. B. Browne; 456 feet front on 46th street, 270 feet front on Darby Road.
Executor's Sale—Estate of Henry Francis, deceased—2 well-secured GROUND RENTS, each $50 a year.
VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND—Three-story BRICK STORE, No. 212 North Second street, above Vine.
Two-story BRICK STORE and DWELLING, N. W. corner of Seventh and Green streets.
2½ story BRICK STORE and DWELLING, No. 152 North Second street.
Four-story BRICK DWELLING, No. 419 North Front street and 418 Water street.
TAVERN STAND, S. E. corner of Water and Callowhill streets.
Two 2½ story BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 244 and 246 Brier Place.
Elegant four-story BRICK RESIDENCE, with Stable and Coach House, N. W. corner Tenth and Catharine streets; three fronts.
Modern four-story BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1219 Green street.
Three-story BRICK DWELLING, No. 1235 Vine street.
Three-story BRICK DWELLING, No. 312 New Market street.
Three-story BRICK DWELLING, No. 2115 Winter street.
Three-story BRICK DWELLING, No. 1313 Olive street.
Two-and-a-half story BRICK DWELLING, Wheat Sheaf lane, above Richmond street, with privilege of wharf on Frankford creek.
Modern RESIDENCE, No. 4107 Spruce street; has the modern conveniences.
Large and valuable LOT, Pine street, west of Fortieth street, 106 feet front.
BUSINESS STAND—Three-story brick Tavern and Dwelling, southwest corner Twentieth and Bedford streets.
LARGE and VALUABLE LOT, Twenty-first street, north of Chesnut street, 124 feet front, and 180 feet deep to Aspen street.
Peremptory Sale—A well-secured Irredeemable Ground-Rent of $208 a year.
VERY DESIRABLE MANSION, with Stable and Coach-house, No. 4703 Kingsessing avenue, 84 feet front, 175 feet deep, Twenty-seventh Ward.
VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND—Four-story brick Store, N. W. corner Fifth and Cherry streets, and four story brick RESIDENCE, No. 505 Cherry street, adjoining the above.
5 BRICK AND FRAME DWELLINGS, Nos. 40 and 42 Prime street, Second Ward, 36 feet front.
Full particulars in handbills. [9 27 3t

Sale on the Premises, No. 2125 Green street.
HANDSOME RESIDENCE AND ELEGANT FURNITURE.
On Monday Morning,
September 30, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2125 Green street, the handsome modern three-story brick residence and lot of ground, containing in front on Green street 20 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet to Oullet street. The house is in excellent order.
Also, elegant furniture, Steinway piano forte, handsome mirrors, fine English Brussels carpets, etc. 1t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET STREET.
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC., by Catalogue,
On Wednesday Morning,
Oct. 2 commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large assortment of new and desirable goods worthy of special attention. [9 28 3t

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1867.

The Voice of the Nation's Defenders.

The Soldiers and Sailors' meeting, held last night at National Hall, and the subsequent gathering in front of the League House, constituted one of the grandest demonstrations ever witnessed in Philadelphia. There is no mistaking the sentiment of the brave men who perilled their lives in suppressing the Rebellion. Their motto is *Onward*, not backward. They vote as they fought, on the side of the Constitution, the Union, the maintenance of law, the progress of free principles, and the triumph of liberty. They are as ready to put down an Andrew Johnson *coup d'état* as they were to overthrow Jeff. Davis' Rebellion. They believe, with that great Republican soldier, U. S. Grant, that *this is a republic in which the will of the people is the law of the land*. They stand by the Constitution and the laws, and by Congress, as the only valid *law-making power* in the Government. Until this great question is settled, all other issues are impertinent and trivial. On it hangs the existence of the nation. They who have supported the Republic on the field of battle will not desert her at the ballot-box.

Push on the column, then! Everything presages a grand and glorious victory. Let the voice of Pennsylvania, one week from next Tuesday, be such as shall gladden the hearts of the loyal millions, even as did the notes of victory from Gettysburg and Winchester and Appomattox!

Gen. Sickles' Great Speech Last Night.

The speech of General Sickles, last night, was a most admirable one—clear, logical, eloquent—and produced a profound impression upon the vast audience to whom it was addressed. We wish that every citizen of Philadelphia could have listened to his convincing and triumphant vindication of the policy of Congress in establishing temporary military governments in the Rebel States, to maintain order and ensure protection to life and property until lawful and loyal State Governments can be organized. His testimony to the condition of the South, to the character and operations of the military governments, and to their absolute necessity as a means of securing a loyal reconstruction of the Rebel States, is that of an intelligent and impartial observer, and should and will outweigh whole volumes of senseless declamation against those governments by ignorant and prejudiced demagogues, who know not whereof they speak. The truth is, the policy adopted by Congress is the only policy that could have restored the Union, and saved the loyal people of the South, and those emigrating there from the North, from complete ostracism and degradation by the Rebels. It is the only policy that could have saved the South from utter anarchy and social disorganization. It is the only policy that can reconstruct her upon the basis of freedom for her people and loyalty towards the Government of the Union. In fact, it is the only safe and constitutional policy that could have been adopted; and had it not encountered the unconstitutional opposition of Andrew Johnson, it would have been gladly received by the South itself, and many of the late Rebel States would already have been restored to the Union. The country has been subjected to this terrible agitation over this matter merely because an ignorant, wilful, and ambitious acting President has sought to turn aside the course of events, and make his own will the law of the land. The people have only to stand by their own representatives, and to carry out the fundamental principles of the Government, and we shall ere long behold the triumphant solution of all our difficulties and the safe and complete reconstruction of the Union.

How Is It?

How is it that Peter Lyle and his brother office-seekers, who claim the votes of the soldiers on the ground of old companionship in arms, now find themselves in opposition to Grant and Sheridan and Sickles and Geary, and the great leaders of our Union hosts? Who has changed sides? Have Grant and Sheridan and Sickles gone over to the enemy, or have Peter Lyle & Co. done so? Are the men who have nominated Peter Lyle & Co., and with whom they are now acting, are they the men who stood by the cause of the Union in its dark and trying hours?—who sustained the soldier with sympathy and encouragement when defeat and disaster overtook him on the field, or rejoiced with him when victory crowned his efforts? Or has Peter Lyle, *for the sake of an office*, deserted his old comrades, and gone over to the enemy, and is he now associating with the very men who would have rejoiced over his defeat when he wore the honorable uniform of a Union soldier? How is this? Have the people no memories? Have the events of the past few years faded into forgetfulness?

Mr. Lyle is welcome to Copperhead votes. He ought to get them, for he has lent himself as a tool to Copperhead politicians; but he has no right to claim the vote of a single honorably discharged Union soldier.

Victory Before Us.

The prospects of a splendid Republican triumph in our State at the approaching elections are daily growing brighter. It is no longer a question as to whether we shall carry the State, but merely as to whether we shall carry it by such a majority as shall thoroughly *sober* the accidental occupant of the White House, and cause him and the base minions who are whispering words of violence into his too willing ears, to pause in their mad career. There *was* danger, three weeks ago, that the people were not sufficiently aroused to the importance of the contest before us; but that danger has passed, and every day adds to the impetus of the movement which even now carries with it the assurance of victory. The Copperheads have already lost their defiant tone and bearing, and are running hither and thither in vain efforts to stay the rising tide which threatens to engulf them. Their pilgrimages to Washington are of almost daily occurrence, and Johnson has given them what little aid in the way of patronage he can. But it don't amount to anything. It is like attempting to dam a river by scattering leaves upon its surface—the current moves on. So now the popular tide is moving in one direction, and the distribution of a few handfuls of public patronage by Andrew Johnson cannot stop it. We have only to "keep the ball rolling" until election day, and old Pennsylvania will give an account of herself that will gladden patriot hearts to the remotest borders of the Union. Let every Republican, therefore, be up and doing. Leave no stone unturned to make our victory a magnificent one. The peace and prosperity of the country, its safety from convulsion and civil strife—perhaps from another bloody struggle—our business interests, all depend upon the fidelity with which we do our duty.

Mr. Lincoln's Memory Insulted at a Johnson Serenade.

It was the fashion, for some time after the apostacy of Andrew Johnson, to pretend that he was following in the footsteps of his lamented predecessor, Abraham Lincoln. That subterfuge is now, however, laid aside; and we notice that the crowd that serenaded him in Washington a few nights since, among the rest of its proceedings, cheered him as *"the President who was not afraid of being shot."* This sentiment, we are also told in the reports of that occasion, was received with "laughter." Straws show which way the wind blows, and an incident of this character reveals more clearly than a volume of argument could the animus of the wretched men in Washington who now surround Andrew Johnson and direct his course. An open and brutal insult to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, an implied endorsement of the foul crime that compassed his untimely death, is considered a fitting incident of an occasion devoted to the *honor* of Andrew Johnson! And he listens to this horrible insult to the nation, and the nation's revered martyr, without a word of reproof or remonstrance!

Well may these sympathizers with assassination assume that Andrew Johnson is in no danger of being shot. He is doing their work too well, serving too faithfully the foul spirit of rebellion and treason, to be in any danger of the fate of Abraham Lincoln.

The public have been slow to believe that the plot to assassinate Mr. Lincoln extended beyond Booth and a few similar insignificant characters; but it would require only a few more incidents like this one to reverse the popular judgment, and to fasten the conviction in the minds of people generally that the murderous conspiracy was shared by those who have so directly and openly profited by, and rejoiced over, its results. Cheers and laughter by a ribald Washington mob over the sentiment that Andrew Johnson is "the President who is not afraid of being shot," will go far with many minds in solving the mystery which surrounds the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

The Nashville Rebels Trying to Create a Disturbance.

The Rebels die hard in Tennessee. Their latest sign of life is an attempt to override the franchise law of the State in the municipal election to be held to-day in Nashville. The local government of that city is still in the control of Rebels, and they have conceived the brilliant idea of attempting to hold the election under the provisions of the old city charter enacted some ten years ago, and thus to trample under foot the law of the State and disfranchise a good portion of the citizens of that city. The active, ever-vigilant Governor Brownlow has put his foot on this little scheme of Rebel nullification and disorder. The Rebels naturally appeal to Andrew Johnson for relief, as though *he* could legally interfere with the matter, in open defiance of the express provisions of the Constitution. He would doubtless be glad to help them if he could; but he is powerless, and Governor Brownlow is not the man to "knock under" to a set of impudent malcontents and law-breakers, who seem bent upon stirring up strife. The Rebels of Tennessee may as well make up their minds, first as last, that *their* day is over. That State is "reconstructed," and is likely to remain so for all time to come.

The Cattle Bill Defection.—In the Eighteenth District, we understand, there is considerable opposition to Mr. James N. Marks, because of his votes against the Cattle bill, and the opposition extends even to the Republican ranks. We are not surprised to find that Mr. Marks' course, in connection with that measure, should subject him to any unpopularity. The "Cattle bill" was a great monopoly for the benefit of a "ring," and was in direct enmity to the interests of the masses. That the "ring" are indignant, we are not surprised to hear, but for any one else to take up the quarrel is indeed extraordinary. We hope that no good Republican will lend his aid to any effort to defeat Mr. Marks. He is a faithful legislator, and a gentleman of ability and courtesy. His success as father of the bill abolishing the Board of School Controllers, as at present constituted, proves him one able to represent the interests of our city. His defeat would be a serious evil to the influence of Philadelphia at Harrisburg.

A Change.

We notice that the Copperheads are not *hurrahing* for the soldiers as much as they did a short time ago. They begin to talk now as they used to when our brave boys were helping to whip their friends, the Rebels. They find that they cannot *use* the soldiers, so they fall to abusing them. They will be calling them "Lincoln hirelings" again before many days.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Desultory Fighting in New Mexico—Inspector-General Marcy and His Escort Attacked—One Man Killed, and Three and an Officer Wounded.

Leavenworth, Kansas, Sept. 27.—On the 22d instant General Marcy's train was attacked near Pawnee Forks, on the Santa Fe route. Lieutenant Williams, of the 5th Cavalry, lost a leg. one soldier was killed and three were wounded.

Major Smith, with two hundred men, *en route* for New Mexico, was attacked on the same day at Cimarron Crossing, in Arkansas, by two hundred Indians, commanded by Charley Bent. The Indians were repulsed. The casualties are unknown. The same band afterwards attacked the eastward bound Santa Fe coach, wounding one passenger.

Fourteen hundred Indians, consisting of Apaches, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches, and a few Cheyennes, are assembled sixty miles south of Fort Larned, waiting for the Peace Commission.

Female Suffrage in Kansas.

Leavenworth, Sept. 27.—Senator Pomeroy and Elizabeth Cady Stanton spoke recently in Lawrence in favor of impartial suffrage. The radical State Central Committee of Kansas ignores female suffrage, to the disgust of one of its members, who denounces their action and says it is not binding upon the Republican party of the State, and concludes as follows:—"We look upon this address as a very transparent piece of fraud and humbuggery, gotten up by the opponents of female suffrage with the view of bolstering up their failing cause, and to deceive the people by trying to make them believe the Republican party indorses their inconsistent, old fogy, and unrepublican doctrines. There is a complete division in the radical party on the female suffrage question."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"THE GREAT QUESTION."

BY REQUEST OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
REV. J. WALKER JACKSON
will preach on the above subject,
TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING,
IN THE
CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
the use of which is given gratuitously by Messrs. Sinn & Co. Prayer Meetings in the Hall of the Association after the above services. All are invited. 1t

"ECCO HOMO," "ECCE DEUS," "DEUS HOMO."—The third Sermon of the Series, "Deus Homo," by Rev. Dr. MARCH, To-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce. All seats free, and the public particularly invited. *

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will for the present worship in HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD Street, between Locust and Spruce. Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. R. BEADLE. *

UNION M. E. CHURCH, REV. G. D. CARROW, D. D., 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats all free. *

REV. T. A. FERNLEY WILL preach at the ASBURY METHODIST E. CHURCH, West Philadelphia, Sunday, the 29th, at 10½ A. M. *

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. E. P. GARDNER, of New York. *

REV. A. A. WILLITTS, D. D., will preach in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome. *

REV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PREACH To-morrow Morning and Evening at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Chesnut.—The Pastor, Rev. Dr. CROWELL, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. *

ADVENT CHURCH, YORK AVENUE, above Buttonwood Street. — The services at this Church will be omitted To-morrow, on account of the unfinished state of the lecture-room. Services on Sunday next, October 6 by the Rector.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH.—The services for the present will be held at ATHLETIC HALL, THIRTEENTH Street, above Jefferson. Preaching To-morrow by the Pastor, Rev. P. S. HENSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

CHURCH OF NEW TESTAMENT.—Preaching by Rev. JOHN G. WILSON at 3½ P. M. After sermon, a short address by Rev. T. H. STOCKTON, Pastor. Members and friends particularly requested to be present. Union Prayer Meeting on Tuesday at 7½ P. M. *

OLD PINE STREET CHURCH, CORner of FOURTH and PINE Streets.—Preaching in the Lecture-room by the Pastor, Rev. R. H. ALLEN, To-morrow at 10½ A. M. Young Men's Prayer Meeting at 8 P. M. *

CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, Protestant Episcopal, SPRING GARDEN Street, below Broad.—The Rector will preach on Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening:—"The Safety of Departed Infants." Strangers welcome. *

SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH. THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace—Rev. L. P. HORNBERGER, Pastor. Preaching To morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, FIFTH Street, below Carpenter.—Preaching by the Rev. THEO. GESSLER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited. *

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Mr. WRIGHT, of New Jersey. Strangers invited. *

REV. LAFAYETTE MARKS AT NORTH BROAD STREET U. P. CHURCH, above Poplar. Morning and Evening. Seats free.*

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Mr. HILLMAN. *

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. W. J. WRIGHT, of New Jersey, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited. *

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY.—Open To morrow evening at half-past 7. Sermons on the "Model Men of the Bible" resumed. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE "EVENING TELEGRAPH" MAY always be found at the Cigar and Periodical Store No. 241 S. FIFTEENTH Street, just below Locust. 9 28 15t

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30¼tp

POST OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 27, 1867. The mails for Havana, Cuba, per steamship HENDRICK HUDSON, will close at this office on TUESDAY, October 1, 1867, at 6 o'clock A. M.
9 28 2t HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

THE WOMEN'S FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION will hold a Special Meeting at their rooms, No. 711 SANSOM Street, on TUESDAY MORNING, October 1, at 11 o'clock. All the members are requested to be present.
9 28 2t MRS. R. P. WHITE, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT A MEETING OF THE TOBACCO Trade of Philadelphia, held at the Office of Bucknor, McCammon & Co. this day, Sept. 28, 1867, in relation to the sudden death of the late member of the trade, Mr. J. CONRAD STEINER, Mr. David C. McCammon was called to the chair, and the following resolution offered and passed:—

Whereas, An all-wise Providence having suddenly removed from our midst our old and well-esteemed citizen and fellow-merchant, John Conrad Steiner, whose death we have met to deplore. Therefore,

Resolved, That in his death our trade has lost a member who for a period of twenty-five (25) years has rendered an example of industry, integrity, and economy worthy of emulation.

Resolved, That the Tobacco trade offer their sympathy and condolence to the widow and family of our deceased friend, and trust that God in His mercy will give them consolation and support, and a happy issue at life's end.

Resolved, That the Tobacco trade attend the funeral on Monday afternoon at two (2) o'clock, and close their stores during the service.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to convey to the family of deceased a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to have these resolutions published in all the daily newspapers.

Committee on Resolutions.
THOMAS HARE,
THEODORE H. VETTERLEIN,
GEORGE W. BREMER,
L. HERBERT,
ARTHUR HAGEN,
J. RINALDO SANK.

A. R. Fougeray, Secretary. 1t*

UNION LEAGUE.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed by the Union League on the 18th, it was

Resolved, That Public Meetings of the citizens of Philadelphia be called for

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 28,
AND
SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5.

The meetings to be held on BROAD STREET, in front of the LEAGUE HOUSE.

By order of the Committee.
9 21 7t ROBT. R. CORSON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Office, 314 South Delaware avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27, 1867.

Contributions to Southern Yellow Fever Fund:—

Delaware Mutual Insurance Company	$200·00
Insurance Company of North America	200·00
George W. Childs	100·00
Newhall, Borie & Co	100·00
Dr. C. R. King	20·00
T. R. B.	20·00
B. H. R.	10·00
	$650·00
Previously acknowledged	$5006·50
	$5656·50

WILLIAM L. JAMES,
1t General Agent P and S. M. S. S. Co.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1867.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that this Company is now prepared to exchange its Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1, 1867, for the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds of said Company, on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg.

Any further information can be obtained on application at this office.
9 16 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1867.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, CHESNUT Street, above Fifth, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1867, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of authorizing a loan under the Act of Assembly approved the 10th day of April, 1867.
9 20 9t JAMES S. COX, President.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the

BEST QUALITIES OF COAL

at fair prices.

Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

MENDELSSOHN MUSICAL SOCIETY.—First Rehearsal MONDAY, September 30, at the Hall, EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, at 7½ P. M. Active members and new applicants will receive their tickets at the same place from 6 to 7½ o'clock.
ALBERT G. MERRICK,
9 27 2t Manager.

A LADY OF UNDOUBTED CHEMICAL skill has recently perfected CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. It positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength, and growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers, and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists. [6 10wa6m
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—ASTHMA.—Though this disease has baffled the skill, and been pronounced by eminent medical men as irremediable, the numerous certificates daily received by Dr. HOLLOWAY are a direct refutation to such ill-founded and fallacious conclusions. Coughs, colds, and asthma, in all its ramifications of bronchial affections, diseases of the chest, throat, etc., have been cured in their worst stages by these expectorant and laxative remedies. Sold by all druggists. 9 17 tuths6t

PEOPLE DIFFER ON MANY POINTS,
BUT ALL AGREE THAT THE
"LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING"

"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Is the most	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Reliable Hair	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Restorative	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Ever Introduced	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	to the	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	American	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	People	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	For Restoring	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Gray Hair and	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Preventing	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Baldness.	"Hair Color Restorer"

PRESERVES THE ORIGINAL COLOR TO OLD AGE

"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Life, Prevents	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Growth, the Hair	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	and from	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Beauty. Falling.	"Hair Color Restorer"

No washing or preparation before or after its use: applied by the hand or soft brush.

Only 75 cents a bottle; $8 per dozen. Sold at Dr. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philadelphia, and at the leading Druggists and Dealers in Toilet Articles. 3 2 stuth4p

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC.

On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12·30 P. M., stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 9 28 3t

STECK & CO. PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at

J. E. GOULD'S,
6 25 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

STEINWAY & SONS
TRIUMPHANT.
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE.

PARIS, July 20, 1867.

I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition First on the list in Class X.

MELINET,
President of the International Jury
Members of the International Jury.

Georges Kastner,
Ed. Hanslick,
Ambroise Thomas,
F. A. Gevaert,
J. Schiedmayer.

FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROS.,
8 20 tuthstf NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

CHICKERING PIANOS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—The First Premium—Grand Gold Medal—has been awarded to Chickering & Sons for the best Pianos: and also The Grand Decoration and Medal of The Legion of Honor has been conferred upon Mr. Chickering by the hands of the Emperor of France for entire superiority in Piano Fortes over all others exhibited at the Exposition.

W. H. DUTTON,
8 3stf No. 914 CHESNUT St.

CHARLES H. HAMRICK. BENJ. W. COLE.
HAMRICK & COLE,
NO. 45 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
Having closed out from the importer, at
ABOUT HALF COST,
a variety of White Goods, will offer the same
THIS (Saturday) MORNING,
AT EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS,
HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES.

Very pretty edgings, at 12, 15, 18, 20c., up to $1, with insertings to match.

Valencienne Lace Collars, from 62½c. up to $1·25.

Real Thread Lace Collars, at $1·25.

Embroidered Linen Collars, at 12½, 18, 20 up to 50 cents.

HDKFS. HDKFS.

Gents' Hemstitched, very fine, 37½c. to $1.

Gents' Colored Border Hemstitched, 37½c. to $1·25.

Gents' Colored Border Hemmed, 25 to 62½c.

Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 25c. to $1.

Ladies' Hemmed and Tucked, 42c. to $1.

Emb'd Hdkfs, pure Linen, $1·50, worth $3.

Valencienne Lace Hdkfs., 62½c. to $8.]

Crape Mourning Collars, at 25c.

The above are in small lots, and will be found at
NOT MORE THAN HALF PRICE.
HAMRICK & COLE,
NO. 45 N. EIGHTH STREET.
ONE PRICE STRICTLY. 1t

GRAND OPENING OF
FURS,
On Tuesday, October 1.

MINK SABLE SETS, MUFF AND COLLAR, FROM $10 TO $100.
H. B. SABLE SETS, MUFF AND COLLAR, FROM $50 TO $300.
RUSSIAN SABLE SETS, MUFF AND COLLAR, FROM $150 TO $600.
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL SETS, MUFF AND COLLAR, $10 TO $40.
SETS IN FITCH, STONE MARTEN, CHINCHILLA, ROYAL ERMINE, ETC.,
In great variety, and at moderate prices.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Carriage Robes and Sleigh Robes, Foot Muffs, Mufflers, and Fur Gloves.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 28 2t NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

NOW READY,
Gentlemen's and Youths'
BOOTS AND GAITERS
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS for Balls and Parties.
SINGLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
LIGHT DOUBLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
FRENCH CORK-SOLED BOOTS, very easy for tender feet.
QUILTED SOLED BOOTS made by hand.
GUM SOLED BOOTS, very durable, and guaranteed to keep the feet dry.

Having fitted the second story of my store for some of my workmen, I am able to make any sort of Boots to order, at very short notice. Fair dealing and a moderate price is my motto. A trial is all I desire.

WM. H. HELWEG,
NO. 535 ARCH STREET,
9 28 smw3m One door below Sixth.

J. E. GOULD
HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF
STECK & CO.'S. AND HAINES BRO.'S
PIANOS,
AND MASON & HAMLIN'S
CABINET ORGANS,
TO HIS NEW AND ELEGANT STORE,
No. 923 CHESNUT STREET,
8 12 tfrp Just above the "Markoe House."

LYONS VELVETS.
Five pieces more assorted qualities
LYONS MANTILLA VELVETS.
Just received.
HAMRICK & COLE,
1t No. 45 North Eighth street.

LILLIE'S
CHILLED IRON SAFES.
Though Scorched, Not Dead.
A FIRE-PROOF TEST
TO BE MADE BETWEEN LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE
AND
EVANS & WATSON'S, WITH THE BOSTON STEAM PATENT.
ALSO,
A Burglar-Proof Test Between Lillie's and all Competitors.
The Above Tests to be Made by Daylight, and to be Fair and Bona Fide.

Whereas, Evans & Watson, Safe-makers, in the city of Philadelphia, did combine and conspire with a certain Boston company to cheat deceive, and humbug the people of this city and vicinity with a certain fixture which they propose to attach to Fire-proofs; and whereas, they did obtain the aid and countenance of certain officers and gentlemen connected with the Fair at Norristown (through deception, no doubt) to assist in said combination and conspiracy on the Fair ground by a sham burning of Safes which all safe-makers well understand.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, M. C. Sadler, of the city of Philadelphia, do offer and propose to burn one of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes, with one of Evans & Watson's, having the Boston fixture attached, both to be of same size as burned on the Fair grounds, Lillie's Safe to be made with six-inch composition walls, on the principle he makes safes, and the Evans & Watson Safe to be six-inch composition walls, including the Boston attachment, and on the principle of their usual make.

The Safes to be burned at some convenient place in the city of Philadelphia, on the 22d of October next, weather fair, or the first fair day thereafter.

Evans & Watson are hereby notified that they can make and have ready the safe by that time the best they can make, as abovespecified, and a disinterested committee shall be appointed equally by each party, and in the usual way.

Should Evans & Watson not respond in a reasonable time, then their Safe will be furnished by other parties.

A Burglar Proof test will be made at the same time, or immediately after the Fire Proof test, upon one of Lillie's Burglar Proof Safes as now made.

At this test any safe-maker, any professional safe-blower, or any of the best iron workers, will have the opportunity publicly to operate on the safe in any way practical for the burglar to operate. And any or all the safe-makers are requested to place any of their Burglar Proof Safes along side for a test on equal terms.

The above tests are to be made in the presence of the people, and the public will have every opportunity to see that the tests are fairly made, and to decide according to merit.

M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 639 ARCH street.
Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1867.

P. S.—The particular locality of the test will be announced in due time. [9 28 stuth 10t] M. C. S.

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$191·58	taking in exchange		U. S. 6s of 1881.
$221·58	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$175·33	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$182·32	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$161·98	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$161·78	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$80·33	do	do.	5 ℔ cent. 10-40s.
$172·38	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$166·33	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

8 30 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

RHEUMATISM
RHEUMATISM.
Positively a Certain Cure.
NO QUACK MEDICINE.
NO IODIDE, POTASSA, COLCHICUM, OR MERCURY.
DR. J. P. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.
USED INWARDLY. USED INWARDLY.

A legal guarantee given, stating exact quantity warranted to cure, or money refunded.

The only permanent Rheumatic Cure prepared by a regular physician in America. It is warranted not injurious.

Best Philadelphia physicians prescribe it, and cured by it. Among them Dr. Walton, No. 154 North Seventh street.

Best lawyers and judges cured by it. Among them Hon. Judge Lee, Camden, opposite Philadelphia.

An Alderman of the city cured by it—His Honor Alderman Comly, Twenty-third Ward.

And thousands of certificates endorse its curative power, and its discovery was truly a modern miracle.

Prepared by Dr. FITLER, one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians. Principal Office

No. 29 South FOURTH St.,
BETWEEN MARKET AND CHESNUT.

Advice and consultations free of charge, daily. All orders and inquiries by mail answered. [6 29mws tfrp

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
Are now opening a fresh assortment of
Fine Delicacies for Table Use,
AMONG WHICH ARE
Olive Oil,
Curled Maccaroni,
French and Spanish Olives,
Olives Farcies,
Capers,
Sardines,
French Peas and Mushrooms,
Truffles,
Potted Meats,
Sauces,
Pickles,
HAVANA AND ENGLISH PRESERVES, JAMS AND JELLIES.

For sale by the Package or Retail, at the lowest prices possible. 9 14 tuths4p

GET THE BEST!
COMPARISON THE ONLY TEST.
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE
The First Prize at the Paris Exposition,
MAKING FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES WITH SELF-ADJUSTING TENSION IN SHUTTLE.
WHITNEY & LUKENS,
GENERAL AGENTS,
9 25 wsmtf NO. 1123 CHESNUT STREET.

Womrath's Grand "Fur Opening" on Tuesday Next.

The world moves! We have long been accustomed to "openings" of millinery; "openings" of cloaks; silk and dress goods "openings;" and "openings" of ladies' goods generally; but such an event as a "grand opening of *Furs*," in Philadelphia, has been reserved for its initial *coup* for Tuesday next, October 1, when the celebrated Fur Emporium of the Womrath Brothers, No. 417 Arch street, is likely to achieve such a triumph in the "opening" line as the ladies of our city will not willingly forget. It will be an occasion when loving husbands and kind fathers will relax the purse-strings of their affections, and render themselves famous forever.

We have been honored with an advance glimpse, in part at least, of what the "Opening" will contain, and we aver that the field for such an achievement is inconceivably grand. We have heard of rare furs being captured on mountain heights, but in this instance the mountain heights themselves have been transferred to Messrs. A. K. & F. K. Womrath's spacious salesrooms in the form of piles of elegant furs, huge and innumerable. What an aggregation of these elegant and luxurious articles! All newly made up, in the newest and most exquisite styles, from the choicest and most carefully selected furs, purchased by a member of the firm in not one of, but all the leading Fur markets of the world. The most magnificent sets of Imperial Russian Sable—Muffs, Tippets, and Collars, fit for and admired by the crowned Queens of Continental Europe, are here, by a happy manipulation of the Messrs. Womrath, gracefully presented to the uncrowned queens of America. These magnificent sets, which are confined in Philadelphia to this house alone, range in price from $250 to $600. In juxtaposition with these, and but little less beautiful in appearance, visitors on Tuesday next will find a towering assortment of sets in Hudson Bay Sable, ranging in price from $50 to $400. In both these superb grades of Sable, we may add that this house is but one of three in America which is constantly prepared to execute duplicate orders to any number from its own stock on hand. In Royal Ermine and Chinchilla endless tiers of drawers unfold such a stock as has never before been seen in this city, while in the beautiful Mink Sable (a most elegant and very fashionable Fur) the display will surpass anything hitherto presented in this country. Sets of the latter range in price from the extremely low figures of ten dollars to one hundred dollars for muff and collar. The new Simia Muff, an exquisite novelty, just introduced from Paris, is confined exclusively to this house, and will unquestionably be in popular demand on account of its newness, peculiar gracefulness, and its special adaptation for ladies in mourning. What a glorious crowding of beauty and fashion there will be on Tuesday next to see, and feel, and admire the new Simia Muff!

The opening will also be replete with a princely display of carriage and sleigh robes, and comfortable foot-muffs of every kind and quality, while in gentlemen's mufflers and gloves the exhibition will be so attractive and complete that the world will know, if it never knew before, that the place of all others in this country to purchase elegant goods of this class, in rarest excellence, from first hands, and at the most moderate prices, is at Womraths', No. 417 Arch street.

By the way, it will offend no one to mention that the prices of furs, as we discover from this display, are very much lower than they have been at any time within the last five years. To those who may make selections on the day of the opening, or any time after it, it will also be agreeable to know that in purchasing from this house *it is impossible to be deceived.* All goods are sold with a guarantee that they are as represented, and this guarantee is put in writing, if desired, which, from a house that has had an honorable reputation in our midst ever since 1818, nearly fifty years, and which has always maintained the highest name for integrity, is a matter of importance both to those who pay for and those who wear these elegant articles of dress and comfort. That the "opening" referred to will be a gala day to the ladies of our city, and to some extent inaugurate a new era in the Fur business, will hardly be questioned.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Summer Goods closing out at very low rates.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE.—Although sufficient funds have been realized to secure, beyond a doubt, the permanency of the Riverside Institute, still, if we can judge from the great interest manifested, the people are determined that this much-needed home for soldiers' and sailors' orphans shall be established in such manner that its usefulness and benefits will be more widely diffused than was originally anticipated by those who commenced the good work. The sale of shares, guaranteeing a beautiful steel plate engraving and one of the $300,000 worth of presents to be distributed, still progresses rapidly at the office, No. 1225 Chesnut street.

PIANO-FORTES.—The N. Y. *Independent* says:—The "Weber" Piano-fortes have obtained so high a reputation in the musical world, that most all of our first artists unite in calling them the *best* Pianos of the present day, a fact which is fully proved by their being selected in preference to all others by the Conservatory of New York. They are most elegant instruments, having a pure, sweet tone, full of brilliancy and fire; immense power, capable of filling the largest hall; most agreeable touch; and, being made with a view to durability and standing in tune, they have become the favorite instruments of the art-loving public. See advertisement in another column.

"CAN BLIND TOM be called a votary of music?" is the question which the modern reasoner resolves in his mind. The skeptical would fain assert that Blind Tom is an educated musician. Was ever assertion so monstrously absurd? The history of Tom, truthfully told, proving him a blind, rude, uneducated, almost idiotic slave, has been repeatedly submitted to a discerning and intelligent public, and by them has been received. Blind Tom is one of music's most favored votaries, and as such he appears before the appreciative public every night, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at Concert Hall.

THE FACTS AS THEY ARE—

Improved.	We began in 1861 to make IMPROVEMENTS in the style and make of Ready-Made Clothing, and continued to do so, introducing new styles and ideas every year, so that the entire character of the business is now vastly better and totally different from the systems of the older houses.
What Customers Want.	Our first idea is to learn exactly WHAT THE CUSTOMER WANTS, and then, instead of persuading him to buy what may be most conveniently at hand, we take the utmost pains to fully meet HIS wishes.
Size 31x150 feet, 6 stories.	The Building we occupy is the MOST CONVENIENT, LARGEST, AND BEST ADAPTED for our business of any in Phila.
140 Windows.	Customers can SEE what they are buying, our establishment being on the corner of three large streets (Market, Sixth, and Minor streets), ABUNDANT LIGHT is afforded from all directions. A light Store is far better for customers than a dark one.
The Large Purchases.	MERCHANTS KNOW that our sales are larger than those of any other house in Philadelphia, in our line; hence we have to buy larger quantities of goods, and so get them at lower prices, especially as WE BUY ALTOGETHER FOR CASH. Buying cheapest, we can SELL CHEAPEST.
Inspection.	We closely EXAMINE every inch of goods that comes into our Establishment, invariably rejecting all imperfect, moth-eaten, and tender fabrics.
A Great Saving.	A great saving in TIME. A good idea of our assortment can be fairly had by imagining the stocks of a dozen of the ordinary stores thrown into one. We can safely say our stock is UNEQUALLED in extent and variety, and the opportunity to SEE all styles under one roof is certainly a great saving of time to customers.
Fresh Goods.	We have 600 hands employed in the manufacture of Clothing, who are constantly making up stock to take the place of that daily sold; this gives our customers NEW AND FRESH goods to make selections from.
Custom Department.	It is an undisputed fact that this Department (a large Hall on our second floor, fronting on Minor street) has nothing in Philadelphia TO EQUAL IT. We have here concentrated the best skill and workmanship, and those who prefer Clothing made to order really have advantages they do not receive elsewhere.

DEDUCTIONS.

Deductions.	From all of the above we deduce this fact, that Oak Hall has ALL the advantages of any other Clothing Establishment in the city, and, in addition, THESE:

1st.—A firm composed of young men of the present generation, fully in sympathy with the tastes of the day.

2d.—An insight into the WANTS OF THE PEOPLE, and an ENTERPRISE to meet those wants, which in seven years has placed Oak Hall in a position not always attained in an experience of twenty-five years.

3d.—A Building BETTER LOCATED, BETTER LIGHTED, BETTER ADAPTED, and newer in all its appointments.

4th.—Workmen, especially Cutters, who are not only from among the best and most experienced, but are artists in their profession, and couple with good work a STYLISHNESS in which Philadelphia Tailoring has been particularly deficient.

☞ It is the liberal patronage with which we have been favored that has enabled us to offer these UNPARALLELED ADVANTAGES, and this patronage continued and extended will MULTIPLY advantages, which we DIVIDE between our customers and ourselves.

A visit to Oak Hall will PROVE every fact above stated.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DIED.

BARKER.—On the 26th instant, THOMAS BARKER, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Monroe Lodge, No. 88; Falls of Schuylkill Lodge, No. 467, I. O. of O. F.; and Wyalusing Tribe, I. O. R. M., No. 56, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Falls of Schuylkill, on Sunday afternoon next at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Leverington Cemetery.

FAGAN.—On the 26th instant, THOMAS FAGAN, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, Michael Fagan, No. 329 N. Twenty-fourth street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

HARRIS.—On the 19th of September, THEODORE G. HARRIS, of Atchison, Kansas, aged 27 years, of typhoid fever.

KINTZING.—Suddenly, on the 26th instant, WILLIAM W. KINTZING, of New York, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are particularly invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of B. W. Adams, No. 1203 Spruce street, on Monday morning, the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

WILSON.—On the 27th instant, MARY WILSON, relict of the late George Wilson aged 86 years.

Funeral from her late residence, corner of Marshall and Wood streets, on Monday afternoon next, the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Frankford.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY POLITICS — THE GREAT MEETING IN FRONT OF THE LEAGUE HOUSE THIS EVENING—MINOR GATHERINGS.—According to the announcement already made, this evening is the time appointed for the first of the monster political gatherings under the auspices of the Union League, in front of the League House, on Broad street. It is expected that this meeting will be largely attended, and it will certainly be a very interesting and impressive affair. Among the speakers announced are the following:—

Governor John W. Geary, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Hon. Hugh L. Bond, of Maryland; Colonel R. S. Mathews, of Maryland; Hon. John M. Broomall, Hon. A. G. Cattell, Hon. J. J. Creswell, of Maryland; Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster, Hon. William D. Kelley, Hon. Charles O'Neill, Hon. Caleb N. Taylor, Hon. N. B. Smithers, Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Hon. H. Bucher Swope, Hon. Glenni W. Schofield, Hon. Lin. Bartholomew, Hon. Wayne McVeigh, Hon. John W. Forney, Hon. Morton McMichael, Judge J. R. G. Pitkin, Colonel William B. Mann, John Goforth, Esq.

Governor Geary is also announced to speak at Germantown this evening.

The Democracy, "unterrified" by the proceedings at the League House, will hold the following conclaves this evening:—

Fifteenth Ward—The Democracy of the Twelfth Division will meet at the northwest corner of Nineteenth and Hamilton streets.

Twentieth Ward—The Democracy of the First Division will meet at No. 907 Poplar street, at 8 o'clock.

Twenty-fourth Ward—The Democracy of the First Division will meet at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Lancaster pike, at 7 o'clock.

Twenty-sixth Ward—The Democracy of the First Division will meet at the house of Shubert A. Lafferty, Magazine lane.

Twenty-seventh Ward—The Democratic Association will meet at Forty-first street and the Lancaster pike, at 7 o'clock, to join the Twenty-fourth Ward Association and proceed to Haddington.

THE SOUTHERN YELLOW FEVER FUND.—We give place to the following interesting communication:—OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN M. S. S. COMPANY, No. 314 S. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Sept 27, 1867.—To the Public:—We have received in contributions to the Southern Yellow Fever Relief Fund, to this date, the sum of $5656·50, which has been applied as follows:—

To Howard Association New Orleans	$3500·00	
To Howard Association Galveston	2050·00	
		$5550·00
Balance on hand		106·50
		$5656·50

We have also forwarded to the Howard Association at Galveston one package and one box of medicines valued at $74.

From our agents in New Orleans, Messrs. Creery, Nickerson & Co., we have a letter, received to-day, dated 23d instant, in which they say:—"The funds you authorized us to draw for the use of the Howard Association came in good time. The epidemic is still on the increase, and the Association will have need for all the money it can get. Seventy-seven deaths by fever the last twenty-four hours; this is the largest number yet."

In view of these facts, we trust that those of our citizens who have not yet contributed will at once forward their contributions to this office, or to Messrs. William C. Harris & Co., No. 125 South Third street, Philadelphia. William L. James, General Agent Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.

DEPARTURE OF GENS. SICKLES AND SHERIDAN.—Generals Sheridan and Sickles left the Continental Hotel this morning at 10 o'clock, accompanied by a Committee from Select and Common Councils, and a number of gentlemen, invited to accompany them to New York. They left the Kensington depot in the regular train, but in a special car. The Common Council Committee of Newark, appointed to wait on General Sheridan, and tender him the hospitalities of the city, telegraphed yesterday noon that the General arrives at the Chesnut street depot at 2 P. M. to-day, and passes through the city in a carriage. It is expected that the ovation will be one worthy of the occasion. The programme will probably include the reception at the depot, his escort by members of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Veteran Regiment, civic societies, and others, passing through Broad street to Centre, down Centre street to the depot, with a collation at some point on the route. Mayor Peddie requests all citizens to display the Stars and Stripes along the route of march.

ST. MICHAEL'S DAY.—To-morrow morning the festival of St. Michael the Archangel will be commemorated in an appropriate manner in St. Michael's Catholic Church, Second street, above Master. At 10½ o'clock Grand High Mass will be celebrated by Rev. A. J. McConomy, Chancellor of the Diocese of Philadelphia, Right Rev. Bishop Wood presiding, and, at the conclusion of the Holy Sacrifice, imparting the Papal benediction.

The great Mass of Haydn in C, and generally known as the "War Mass," will be sung by a grand choir, accompanied by a full orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Thomas E. Harkins. Before the sermon, the "*Veni Sancte Spiritus*," from the works of the Abbe Vogler, will be given; and at the offertory the beautiful prayer of St. Bernard, "*Memorare O Prissima Virgo.*" The services promise to be of the most solemn and impressive character.

SUSPICIOUS.—At an early hour this morning an officer observed a suspicious looking character in the neighborhood of Second street and Columbia avenue. The dubious individual had a bag thrown over his shoulder, which appeared to cause him considerable uneasiness. The officer, accosting him, asked to see the contents. It proved to be a set of fine carriage harness. On being questioned as to how it came into his possession, the individual, who gave the name of John Swartz, appeared to be cursed with a remarkably bad memory, and did not know. He was locked up in the station-house for a few hours to collect his scattered recollection, but failed to accomplish that feat when taken before Alderman Heins, and was accordingly held in $800 bail to answer the charge of suspicion of larceny.

TILL-TAPPERS. — Yesterday afternoon, a couple of young fellows, one James Connelly, aged seventeen years, and the other John Donahue, aged fourteen years, went into the tavern of Mr. Barrett, in Richmond street, above Ann, and, during the temporary absence of the bartender, got behind the counter and stole from the drawer all the change it contained, amounting to $1·60. After securing their plunder, they left rather hurriedly. A small girl, who was sitting in the back room, saw them run out, and feeling that all was not right, ran into the street, and called for the police. The two were arrested and taken before Alderman Senix, and, after a hearing, were held in $600 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

STEALING AN EAGLE.—Yesterday morning a young man by the name of Francis Bishop, while in the neighborhood of Fourth and Oxford streets, stole a sign that had been taken down for certain purposes. The said sign consisted in part of a gilt eagle, and Francis, who has a great admiration for that bird, packed it into a cart he was driving, and fled with it. The owner of the bird pursued the despoiler, and had him arrested at Fifth and Coates streets. Francis had a hearing before Alderman Toland, and was committed in default of bail.

THURSDAY CONCERTS.—The Rehearsals of the Grand Orchestra are being actively pressed forward by Carl Sentz, and the discipline insisted upon by this able leader is having its effect in the most happy results. Our citizens will have a rich musical treat in these Thursday matinees, as we are assured that engagements have been made with some of our ablest soloists to appear in rapid succession during the season. Mr. Hartman, from the German opera, is a singer of European fame, and makes his first appearance here on Thursday next.

BURSTING OF A COAL OIL LAMP.—Last night, about half-past 10 o'clock, a coal oil lamp burst in a house at the northwest corner of Ball alley and Shippen streets. The flames were soon extinguished, although at one time it was feared they would baffle the efforts of the bystanders to put them out. The loss was but trifling.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA, at the annual meeting, held September 25, 1867, elected the following officers:—For Leader, C. M. Schmitz; Treasurer, C. Boettger; Secretary, C. T. Stolte; Counsellor, R. C. Coxe; Business Manager, G. Bastert. They will commence their rehearsals on October 12.

CORONER'S CASE.—The Coroner was summoned to investigate the cause of the death of a man residing at No. 626 Locust street. He had been ailing slightly for the last few days, and died suddenly this morning. The jury rendered a verdict of death from unknown causes.

MEETING OF COTTON AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS.—A meeting of cotton and woollen manufacturers of this city was held at Board of Trade rooms at noon to-day. The meeting did no business, but adjourned to meet next Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ADRIFT.—A carpenter's scow was found adrift in the Delaware, opposite Noble street wharf. It was recovered by the Harbor Police, and may now be seen at the Station.

FOR KICKING BABES, WHO THROW OFF their bedclothes at night and catch cold, apply the Patent Bedclothes Clasp to the bedstead as a preventive. They are also convenient for Bill Files, or to prevent papers from blowing off the desk. Sold by
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THIRD EDITION

THE CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

Philadelphia vs. The United States of America.

Argument of the Question in the Quarter Sessions This Afternoon.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

This afternoon the conflict of authority cases came up for argument in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Judges Peirce, Brewster, and Ludlow on the bench. It will be remembered that, on Tuesday morning last, Commodore Selfridge, the Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, who had been commanded, by a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Peirce, to produce in court the body of Charles Gormley, an alleged minor, who had been enlisted into the navy, made a return, denying the jurisdiction of the Court, and refusing to comply with the terms of the writ, in accordance with instructions received from the Secretary of the Navy. Judge Peirce said he was satisfied that Commodore Selfridge meant no disrespect for or contempt of the Court, in not producing the body of Gormley. In order that the case might be properly disposed of, Judge Pierce granted the request of Assistant United States District Attorney Valentine, and entered a rule to show cause why an attachment should not be issued upon Commodore Selfridge for contempt, making the rule returnable on Saturday morning following before the Court *in banc*. The following is a copy of the rule in question:—

Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the City and County of Philadelphia:—

September Term, 1867.—And now, September 24, 1867, on proof of service of writ of habeas corpus hereinafter mentioned, on motion of John O'Byrne, Esq., the Court ordered a rule to be entered upon Thomas O. Selfridge, Commodore United States Navy, to show cause why an attachment should not be entered upon him for contempt of Court in neglecting or refusing to obey a certain writ of habeas corpus, issued out of said Court in the case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania *ex relatione* Charles Gormley vs. Thomas O. Selfridge, Commodore United States Navy, tested at Philadelphia, on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1867, commanding him to produce before the said Court "the body of said Charles Gormley, under his custody, as it is said, detained."

Returnable on Saturday, September 28, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Immediately after this disposition of the case, the Hon. William B. Mann, District Attorney, arose and addressed the Court in a speech of considerable length, and utterly devoid of dignity, in relation to the somewhat similar case of Captain A. M. Brown, of the regular army, in the course of which he urged the Court to maintain its dignity at all hazards, and called upon Andrew Johnson, Governor Geary, and all the other powers that be, to rally in support of the Court of Quarter Sessions against the "whelp" Brown, and the "ruffian," "highwayman," and "blackguard" Secretary Welles.

On the following day the attention of Judge Pierce was called to another case of the same character, in which Commodore Selfridge had refused to produce in Court, in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus, the body of one Michael Kelly, an alleged minor, who was held to service in the navy. This case was similarly disposed of by Judge Pierce, notwithstanding the frantic protestations of a young lawyer who appeared in behalf of Kelly, and followed in the wake of the District Attorney by styling the Secretary of the Navy a "blackguard and a ruffian."

These cases have created no little excitement in official circles in this city and Washington, the naval authorities in both places being fully determined and prepared to resist by force any attempt on the part of the local authorities to arrest Commodore Selfridge.

On the opening of the Court at 10 o'clock this morning, Judge Pierce stated that the case of Commodore Selfridge would be called at 12 o'clock. At that hour the portion of the Court-room set apart for the members of the Bar was crowded, a great deal of interest being manifested in the approaching proceedings.

It was not until a quarter to 1 o'clock that Judges Brewster and Ludlow appeared, and took their seats upon the bench. Mr. Valentine, the Assistant United States District Attorney, then arose and requested a continuance of the case. He read to the Court a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Navy by the Attorney-General of the United States, in which the former was advised to request a few days delay before the final argument of the point at issue.

Mr. Valentine stated that it was only on Thursday or Friday that the matter had been referred to the Attorney-General by the Secretary of the Navy. It was a question of great importance, and should be treated with great deliberation. Mr. Valentine referred to the very improper language which had been indulged in a few days ago by the members of the Bar who were opposed to him in this matter.

Mr Valentine then proceeded to recount the other grounds on which he requested this delay in the argument. He said that the authorities of the United States took the position that there is exclusive jurisdiction of such cases in the Courts of the United States.

Mr. O'Byrne, the counsel for Gormley, interposed, objecting to any argument of the merits of the case, pending a motion for a mere continuance. He did not object to a directive discussion of the question, but was opposed to introducing it as collateral matter to the motion for a continuance. Commodore Selfridge was entitled to no respect from this court, as he was still in contempt of its orders. But he thought that the application of the Attorney-General for a delay should be considered.

Mr. Valentine responded that he made this application for a continuance as the representative of the Attorney-General. He then offered to read the return made by the commandant of the Navy Yard to the rule to show cause why he should not be attached

Mr. O'Byrne objected to the reading of any papers from the Commodore. Mr. Valentine should file his reasons for a continuance, and proceed in regular order.

Mr. Valentine was again about to read the return, when Mr. O'Byrne again objected, and Mr. Valentine in turn objected to there being continued interruptions. On a former occasion, he said that he had listened quietly to all that was said by the opposite side, and he claimed a similar courtesy.

Mr. Valentine was then permitted to read the return, which showed that the commandant thought an attachment against him should not issue, because he was acting under the orders of his superior officer, which he was bound to obey, while he entertained no contempt or disrespect for the Court.

Mr. Valentine then proceeded to say that the United States claimed that their Courts had exclusive jurisdiction of these cases. He cited in support of this view the decision of Chief Justice Taney in a case in the twenty-first volume of Howard's Reports.

This decision held that there were two distinct sovereignties concerned, and that where a return was made, showing a distinct sovereignty, the case was ended. The opposing gentlemen, in addressing Judge Pierce the other day, forgot that they were attorneys, and that this was a court of justice. The order of the Secretary of the Navy in these cases was a general, and not a specific one. Even conceding the right of the court to issue an attachment in this case, it should pause.

Mr. Valentine then referred to the remarks made the other day in the case of Captain Brown, reflecting on the United States District Attorney at New York. He held a letter in his hand from Mr. Courtney, in which the latter disclaimed any participation in the habeas corpus proceedings by which Captain Brown was released in New York.

District Attorney William B. Mann here arose, and, with much warmth, said that while he meant no disrespect for his friend, Mr. Valentine, gentlemen did not know the provocation under which he labored. He had gone in person to New York and warned Mr. Courtney that an attempt to release Captain Brown would be made.

Our prisoner had been taken from us, and Captain Brown was now an escaped prisoner from a Pennsylvania jail. He wished to see the laws respected and obeyed; but there were men who would sell their liberty for the sake of gaining a paltry twenty-five votes.

After some further discussion Mr. O'Byrne saying that he did not object to a postponement in Gormley's case, it was continued until next Saturday.

Mr. William L. Hirst, Jr., the counsel for Michael Kelley then arose and objected to a postponement. He referred to the case cited by Mr. Valentine concerning the question of jurisdiction, and claimed that it did not apply to the present case. He intimated his belief that this delay on the part of the United States was asked, in order that the naval authorities might have an opportunity to remove the boys, and to carry out the threat mentioned in the morning papers of increasing the force of marines at the Navy Yard.

Mr. Valentine replied that he knew of no such threat, and had received no communications other than those which he had read. He could not, of course, pledge positively that there would no removals, but as far as the law officers of the Government could influence the naval authorities, such should be the case. He further stated that his application was for a continuance in both cases, and he did not know why the remarks made in one case should not apply to the other, as the reasons in both were the same.

Judge Pierce said that the continuance in Gormley's case was by the consent of counsel; but in this case it was resisted.

Mr. Hirst resisted the motion for the continuance in his case upon the ground that Commodore Selfridge deserved no favor from this Court, as he stood in contempt. The Commodore had not complied with the order of the Court, but had denied disrespect in our sentence, and refused to obey the decrees of the Court in any event in the next. And for this reason the motion in his behalf should not be entertained.

Mr. Valentine replied that the letter from Attorney-General Stanbery was only written yesterday, and if he should decide that there was no jurisdiction in the United States Courts, of course the movements of the Navy Department would be in accordance with the decision, and there would be nothing for the consideration of this Court. Mr. Stanbery only asked time of this Court, in order to have time to consider the matter.

Mr. Hirst rose to reply, but Judge Ludlow said the Court declined to hear anything more.

Judge Pierce said that, as one member of the Court, he would be most happy to comply with the request of the Attorney-General as a matter of grace. But this was a matter that should not be conducted by courtesy, and the relator was entitled to a speedy determination of the case; and there being legal reason for the continuance, he was in favor of hearing the argument.

Judge Brewster said that he was in favor of granting the request of the Attorney-General, and thought that it should be done as a matter of order, for so grave and important a matter as this would not be decided until all possible light was had on it, and as the argument in the other case would not be heard until next Saturday, he thought all that was to be said should be said at once and the Attorney-General should have time to consider the matter.

He might advise the Secretary and the Commodore to return these boys into the custody of the civil authorities, and to make apology for the refusal to obey the commands of the Court. He was in favor of granting the continuance.

Mr. Hirst here consented to the continuance, and the matter went over until Saturday next.

Commonwealth ex rel. John Lynch vs. Commodore Selfridge. The usual return was made to this writ, and a rule to show cause why an attachment should not issue against Commodore Selfridge, was granted, returnable next Saturday.

In connection with the above we copy the following:—

LETTER FROM UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY COURTNEY, OF NEW YORK.

To the Editor of the New York *Herald*:—OFFICE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK, Sept. 27, 1867.—A friend handed me a copy of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* of the 25th inst., in which I find, from the report of a speech purporting to have been made in court in Philadelphia by District Attorney Mann, an attack upon the judicial action of Hon. Samuel Blatchford, District Judge of the United States for the Southern District of New York; and also a charge against me (in the matter of Hamilton) of connivance and with lending myself to the unlawful purposes of certain military officers in New York, and that I have shown "my supreme and perfect ignorance of the first principles of patriotism and law by lending myself to those officers." This speech was copied in your paper to-day.

As I know your columns are required for other purposes than those of long controversial discussions between parties, I will dispose of the matter, as far as I am concerned, very summarily, at the same time stating that what I say on the subject can be substantiated by evidence.

First. I deny in toto any attempt on my part, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the execution of the laws of Pennsylvania, or that I have assisted, aided, or abetted any military officers whatever in procuring the attendance of Captain Brown in New York, with a view or to the end of having him escape from his imprisonment for an alleged contempt.

Second. I deny any knowledge, direct or indirect, of the application for or of the issuing of a writ of habeas corpus in New York by a State Judge, in behalf of Captain Brown, to the end of having him discharged by said Judge, and I deny any understanding, complicity, or collusion for that or any other purpose connected with Captain Brown. And I state that I neither knew nor heard of his being discharged by a State Judge until I saw the statement in the reported remarks of Mr. Mann.

Third. I deny making any promises to Mr. Mann, except to send his return to the writ to Judge Blatchford, which I did; and I deny the truth of each and every of his base and unprofessional statements and insinuations, as far as they refer to me, leaving to the public consideration and estimation the man who will, in a court of justice, stigmatize one of the highest executive officers of the Government (the Secretary of the Navy) as resorting in his official action to the "law of the ruffian, the law of the highwayman, and the law of the blackguard."

Fourth. If it was deemed necessary, and I had time to write and you space to print it, I could show conclusively that the action of the State Judge at Philadelphia, *in re* Hamilton, was utterly without jurisdiction and void, *ab initio*, and that the act of committing Captain Brown was unwarranted by law and by the adjudication of the Courts on similar questions. Captain Brown was brought to New York under due and legal process issued by a Judge of a Court of the United States. He is in the jurisdiction and custody of the Court, and will be disposed of by his Honor Judge Blatchford, as the law requires, irrespective of the threats or bluster of Mr. Mann. If the Judge remands him to a Philadelphia prison, and to the tender mercies of the District Attorney, he will cheerfully obey the order. No one knows better than Mr. Mann did at the time he made his speech in Court that it was of no consequence what the New York State Court did, and that Captain Brown was and is subject to the final order of Judge Blatchford on the whole matter.

Fifth. I will not attempt to discuss here, in the high sounding and meaningless verbiage of the District Attorney, either Mr. Mann's or my "supreme and perfect ignorance of the first principles of patriotism and law." On the first branch of the sentence I refer him to the remarks of the illustrious Jefferson on prating about patriotism, and as to *the rest of it*, the courts will perhaps, in due time determine.

Any information that District-Attorney Mann may desire, as to the reasons which actuated the military officers in the premises, and as to the instructions they received from the War Department, will, on a proper request, be furnished by General Butterfield, or it may be had by reference to the records under the charge of General Grant.

SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, U. S. Attorney.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—The ordinary Saturday business was before the Court.

The Commonwealth ex rel. Horace B. Lee vs. The Sheriff. This was a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus, sued out for the discharge of the relator from a charge of larceny. The facts were these:—The relator is tenant of the respondent under a lease that has five years yet to run; and has occupied the premises which are located in Richmond to carry on the clothing business. When he took possession he made such alterations in the building as his convenience called for. There were two bulk windows attached to it, and recently he took one of them down. This was without the authority of the landlord, the respondent. At the close of the evidence counsel for the relator remarked that he thought no case at all was made out to support the charge. The relator was tenant of the window as well as any other part of the house, and had right to make alterations in it just as he had in the others.

The Judge said the evidence plainly failed to make out a case of larceny, and that charge, of course, could not for a moment be sustained. But the point to be raised by the relator was, whether this evidence was not such a prima facie case of malicious mischief as would demand a holding of the relator to answer that charge.

Counsel for the relator said his client had been summoned to appear in this Court to answer a charge of larceny only, and not any charge that might be made against him, and therefore he was not prepared, and did not think himself called upon to answer an accusation of malicious mischief.

The Judge remarked that in a case charging a relator with murder, the Court might discharge him from that charge, and hold him to be tried for manslaughter, if the evidence made out a prima facie case; and also in a charge of burglary a relator might be held to answer a charge of receiving stolen goods with a guilty knowledge, and then inquired if the Court might not hold a man charged with larceny to answer a charge of malicious mischief, provided the evidence failed to sustain the former charge and did support the latter.

Counsel for defense replied that undoubtedly the Court could exercise this authority where the offenses were of the same species; but not where they were distinctly and plainly different. A man charged with murder could not, upon an examination of this kind, be held to answer a charge of burglary; and a man charged with forgery could not be held to answer a charge of forcible entry and detainer; no more could a man charged with larceny be held to answer a charge of malicious mischief.

After hearing counsel on the other side the Judge, decided that this affair, if anything against the law was only a civil trespass, the remedy for which was in the civil court to recover damages for breach of the covenant in the lease to return the premises in as good condition as it was at the making of the lease; and was neither larceny nor malicious mischief, and therefore he discharged the relator.

Commonwealth ex rel. Deitrick vs. the Sheriff. A writ of habeas corpus sued out for the discharge of the relator from a charge of false pretenses. The evidence was that the relator sold the respondent a horse whose eyes were unsound.

This defect was not concealed at all, but was known to both parties. However, the relator thought he would get well, and gave a guarantee of the horse's soundness. But the horse became worse, and the disease was pronounced incurable. Then this prosecution was brought. The Court held that this was not a legal case of false pretenses. The relator acknowledged the defects of the horse, and the respondent purchased knowing them, and his only remedy was upon the guarantee in a civil court. The relator was discharged.

The Commonwealth ex rel. Adelaide and John Lewis Gimber vs. Mrs. Mary Gimber. A writ of habeas corpus, sued out by the relators for the custody of two children. The evidence went to prove that Mr. Gimber and Mrs. Gimber had lived together unhappily and had separated, the two children remaining with the mother. Evidence was taken as to the fitness of the relator to have the custody of the children.

The Judge said that the evidence against Mrs. Gimber only amounted to a suspicion of irregularities, and the evidence for her proved a good character; one of the children was under seven years of age, within the age of nurture, during which at common law the right of the mother to have her children was superior even to that of the father; and the other was eight years old, but of very delicate health; and upon these grounds, and considering that the father had abandoned his children in the first place, and only asked for them after an order had been made against him for their support, he remanded them back to the custody of the mother.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Read—Smith vs. Huston. An application for an attachment. Before reported. Rule granted, returnable on Tuesday next, to show cause why the defendants should not be committed for contempt.

Stranberger vs. Gamwild. Judgment for want of sufficient affidavit of defense. $3794·27.

Ball vs. Barry. Rule to quash *capias*. Rule made absolute.

Duncan and Hatcher vs. Ford, garnishee of Duncan. Judgment for amount admitted to be in the hands of garnishee, to wit, $770.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.

Officer Cashiered.

Captain Charles L. Brown, 37th United States Colored Troops, has been tried by court martial by order of General Canby, and found guilty of illegally selling Government subsistence stores. The court sentenced him to be dismissed the service, pay a fine of two thousand dollars, and be imprisoned till the fine is paid. The sentence has been approved by General Canby, who has directed Brown to be imprisoned in Fort Macon till the fine is paid. Brown is from Massachusetts.

Personal.

Hon. Samuel J. Randall, General Isaac Leech and Colonel William B. Sipes, prominent Philadelphia Democrats, arrived this morning, it is supposed on a political mission.

Cancelling the National Debt.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received a notification from the executors of the last will and testament of Captain Ralph S. Fritz, late of San Francisco, that said testator has left the United States the sum of $20,000 in trust, to be applied towards cancelling the national debt. The executors express the hope that "this legacy may be but the forerunner to numerous similar exhibitions of patriotism to be made by other men." The Captain says in his will that he has been greatly blessed; that he has an undying attachment to the Government, the best one man has ever been permitted to enjoy; and that, as he was too old to render service in the field to put down and punish the great crime of Rebellion, he feels it to be his duty to contribute towards the payment of the debt incurred in that patriotic work.

American Securities in Germany.

Our Consul at Frankfort, in writing to the Department of State, says that a leading financial paper of that city remarks, rather strikingly, that the increase in the demand for American securities is easily explained by the circumstance that the United States are making an advantageous exception from all the other States of reduced currency: for while the latter are obliged to cover their expenses by the contraction of new loans, under more and more onerous conditions, and are thereby more and more embarrassing their finances, the United States are successfully working for a reduction of their public debt, and a consolidation of the same by paying off their obligations at short maturity.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Interesting Political News — Game of Base-Ball — Honors to Hancock and Sickles, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—Robert T. Banks has been nominated for Mayor by acclamation. He is a secession Democrat. It is believed that the Attorney-Generalship rests between Albert Ritchie and Charles W. Gwinn.

The Conservative Convention met last evening, but did nothing except discuss a proposition as to which party, radical or Democratic, they could best sell out to; but it has been decided that they cannot give a good title, as they have already sold themselves to the traitors, and been gobbled up by the Democracy.

The Republicans have determined to enter the campaign vigorously, and make nominations for all the State offices.

Our City Councils have determined to give a grand reception to Generals Hancock and Sickles.

William P. Lightner's funeral to-day was largely attended by the Masons.

The champion game between the Maryland and the Mutual Base Ball Clubs was won yesterday by the former, scoring 27 to 14.

The Israelites to-day, and all the other sects to-morrow, take up collections for Louisiana and Texas sufferers by the yellow fever.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged; prime red, $2·60. Corn dull and scarce; white, $1·25@1·27. Oats steady. Rye firm; prime at $1·40@1·41. Provisions, active, steady, and unchanged. Cotton very weak; middling uplands, 22½@23 cents.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Cotton dull at 21 cents. Flour firm; advanced 15@20 cents; sales of 9000 bbls; State, $8@10·50; Ohio, $9·90@12·50; Western, $8@12·80; Southern, $10@13; California, $11·50@13·50. Wheat firmer; advanced 1@5 cents; sales of 30,000 bushels spring at $2·25; amber State, $2·62½; white California, $2·85@2·90. Corn quiet; mixed Western $1·30@1·31. Oats declining; sales of 21,000 bushels; Chicago 75@76 cents. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; new mess, $23·50@23·65. Lard quiet.

OBITUARY.

Death of a Pugilist.

Izzy Lazarus, the well-known English pugilist, who died in this city on Thursday morning, after a protracted illness, which commenced last winter, was born in London on the 9th of February, 1812, and, like many other noted pugilists, was a Jew. His love for the "manly art" was evinced at an early age, and after thrashing all his school-fellows and companions, and while quite a lad, he was matched to fight an Irishman, named McCarty. This encounter resulted in favor of Lazarus, as did many others in which he was subsequently engaged. As he attained maturity his prowess in the ring became so well known that none but first-rate men could be found to oppose him, and finally he was matched against Owen Swift, said to be the "best man" in England. After a tremendous battle, Lazarus was compelled to acknowledge himself defeated, Swift's science being too much for him. In 1852 Lazarus came to this country with his wife and two sons, and, after spending some time in Buffalo and other cities, finally settled down in New York. Notwithstanding his love for pugilism, Lazarus was a quiet, good-tempered man, and his drinking saloon in Centre street was as well conducted as any in the city. Latterly he had got excessively fat, and it was with some difficulty he could get about. Death resulted from disease of the heart. He leaves a widow and four children. Harry Lazarus, who was murdered by Bernard Friery, was his eldest son.—*N. Y. Times.*

Death of a Centenarian.

A lady named Mary Arnold, born in Georgetown, S. C., in 1757, died at her residence in Brooklyn, about 9·30 o'clock on Wednesday evening of the present week. She was injured some three weeks since by falling down stairs, and this resulted in her death. The deceased recollected very distinctly the closing scenes of the Revolution, and frequently told of her visits to General Washington, at his residence in Franklin Square, in the city of New York. The parents of deceased died when she was but two years old. She removed while young to Stamford, Conn., and then came to New York, where she remained three years, when she removed to Brooklyn. She was one of those who during the war of 1812 assisted in throwing up the fortifications on Fort Greene. Her health was good generally, having but once been attacked with severe illness—that of yellow fever. Her habits were systematic through life. She was an early riser, and always attended to the duties of the household as well, and perhaps much better than younger persons. Until the time of her death her eyesight was very good, and she could hem handkerchiefs and do general sewing. She had one hundred and sixty descendants, reaching to the fifth generation. Five children are living, the eldest being seventy years of age and the youngest fifty-five.—*N. Y. Times.*

A Raft with Eight Men Picked Up at Sea.

The Savannah *News and Herald* of Monday says.—On Saturday the sloop Miriam and Caroline, Captain Lyon, arrived at this port from Bluffton, S. C., having on board eight men who were rescued from a raft of timber which had gone out to sea. The raft came from South Carolina. The manager of the same, a white man, being asleep when it reached the mouth of the river, it was carried out by the tide to sea. They found themselves passing the ship Tasmania at Tybee, and called for a rope to secure the raft, but being unheeded, they were swept along until opposite Tybee Light, when the keeper put out his boat and rescued the crew, seven colored men and one white man, who were brought to Savannah, as above stated, by the Miriam and Caroline. The raft being left to its fate, it was broken up on the breakers, and lines the shore of the North Tybee Island."

Chief Justice Chase on Woman's Suffrage.

In a recent conversation with Lucy Stone Mr. Chase said:—"Be free to say from me that I think there will be no end to the good that will come by woman's suffrage, on the elected, on elections, on government, and on woman herself. I have said this in public and private for many years. I am glad that an effort is making in Kansas to accomplish it, and I shall rejoice when the elective franchise shall be as free to woman as it is now to man. I think, too, that this will be at no distant day."

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CXXXIX.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

September.

Monday, 23.—Arrival in Washington of all the persecuted Major-Generals, Sheridan, Sickles, and Hancock. They wait upon the citizen-King President, and upon the Smo-King Secretary of War.

Tuesday, 24.—Rodney King's Flower show at the Horticultural Hall. Bachelors' buttons, Johnny-jump-ups, and Lady-slippers being the chief attraction in the *uncut* flower department.

Wednesday, 25.—Arrival in the city of Sheridan. All nature played "Hail to the Chief" in hail-stones the size of hen's eggs, making a perfect *ovation*.

Thursday, 26.—All of the Theatres, Shows, Minstrels, and Union Leagues announce the presence of Sheridan for that night, showing him to be, like Forrest, able to appear in *several pieces* the same night.

Friday, 27.—Sheridan received the ladies of Philadelphia at the Union League House, and, in reviewing them, so far forgot himself as to order them to "present arms."

Saturday, 28.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor waits upon Sheridan to get the exact sum of the big charge he made in the Valley of the Shenandoah.

"SHERIDAN'S RIDE."

HOW HE DID IT.

He Gets a "Free Pass" on the Road.

Many Newspaper Scribblers, Essaying to Do the Same Thing, Ignominiously Fail.

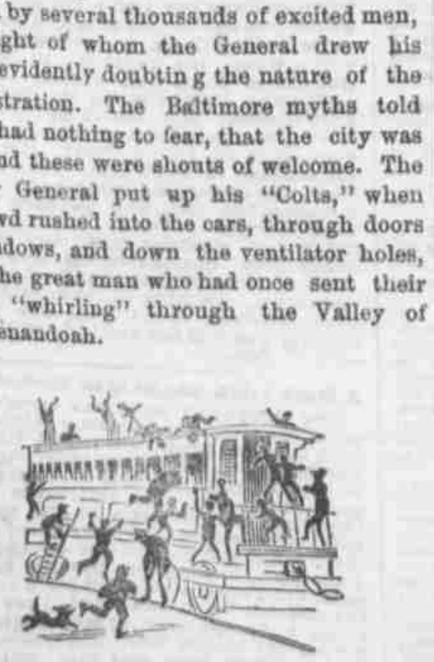
Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

In response to the invitation of the city myths, Sheridan visited our city, although "a hundred miles away," and was received by the citizens in a manner as grateful as if we were in the Valley of Winchester three or four years ago.

The General, in commencing his famous ride from Washington to this city, joined the Philadelphia myths, who had previously paid their bills, at the porch of Willard's Hotel. Hurrying on through the City of Magnificent Distances in true warlike style, in private carriages, paying no attention whatever to the corner apple stands, they arrived fresh and in good condition at the railroad depot, where they took the first fast train for Philadelphia. Here our myths were greatly annoyed by finding a deputation of the Baltimore myths, who wanted to share some of the honors of the ride, and who also had their pockets full of greenbacks, furnished them by their city government. But their entreaties to the General for him to stop in the "Monumental City" failed of success. The General, however, in the cars held a levee with the Baltimore myths, asking them about their city, the "plug-uglies," Governor Swann, and other objects of interest, and seemed to be much pleased with the interview. He said he remembered the time when it was not safe for a loyal man to travel through that city, but he supposed he could go through it unmolested.

During the entire trip General Sheridan entered freely into conversation with all who desired to converse with him. When the conductor came to punch his ticket, he gave it up as readily as any other man, and on viewing the hole he remarked that "that ticket was something like Mr. Johnson, used up by *punching*." At this the Baltimore myths laughed most immoderately, and pressed the General more than ever to stay over night with them. In conversation with the Philadelphia myths, he asked if their Mayor had got home yet from the sea shore? On being told that he had, he seemed easy.

Upon arriving at Baltimore the train was besieged by several thousands of excited men, at the sight of whom the General drew his pistols, evidently doubting the nature of the demon-stration. The Baltimore myths told him he had nothing to fear, that the city was loyal, and these were shouts of welcome. The Cavalry General put up his "Colts," when the crowd rushed into the cars, through doors and windows, and down the ventilator holes, to see the great man who had once sent their friends "whirling" through the Valley of the Shenandoah.



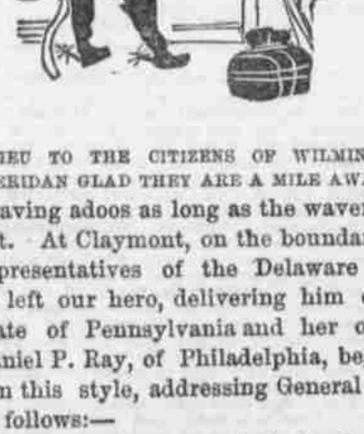
THE ARRIVAL AT THE MONUMENTAL CITY, SHERIDAN NOT MANY MILES AWAY.

The huzzas of the multitude at this time were deafening; so much so, that the locomotive signal to draw up into the depot was not heeded, and all on top of the moving car were scraped by the roof on to the heads of the crowd on the ground.

On the General reaching the street in front of the depot in his chaise, an attempt was made by the crowd to take the horses out of the harness, and hitch up themselves in their place; but Mayor Chapman said a jackass team would excite more attention than was necessary for the reputation of the city, and that they had better let the horses remain in. This advice was happily followed, to the great comfort of the General and the horses. The carriage moved off up Baltimore street, receiving the cheers of the crowd. At the President street depot Sheridan was introduced to the people by General Richardson, who moved three cheers for the Hero of Five Forks and of New Orleans. Fred Douglass, of New York, the Hero of Five Points, shook hands with the Hero of Five Forks, together with many of the colored residents of Baltimore. After the General hands shaking, the train moved off, and a second edition of Sheridan's ride was put to press.

At Havre de Grace, the General was called out to the rear platform to make a speech to some raftsmen that had got together at this enterprising stopping place. The bridge-tender was very demonstrative, and moved three cheers for Jubal Early. "My enthusiastic secesh friend," replied the General, "it was the Early bird that got his Phil.," which joke was greatly appreciated by the Philadelphia myths on account of its newness.

At Perryville, another flourishing city, that lives mainly on the business furnished by the accidents to ships and rafts passing the bridge, the car containing General Sheridan was switched off—the only time, the General said, he remembered of being switched off his track (great cheering from the myths), though he had done a little of it himself to others—and a special train was provided for the party, which was now joined by the Wilmington Councils and Mayor Valentine of that city. The General, on being introduced to the new deputation, asked them if they were not a little premature with their *Valentine?* Upon this joke being got off the committee pressed him hard to stay with them some time, as things were very dull at the present time in that city, and more so, since Dupont's powder mills were not working to their full capacity. The General said that he understood that they depended mainly upon the explosions at these mills to make things lively in their town; but he expected soon to see the time when the whole country would be like a powder mill, with explosions and reports that would not end only in smoke. With these encouraging words the Wilmington chickens seemed more satisfied. Arriving at Wilmington, the ovation was on a large scale. It was one formerly used by the Railroad Company for weighing their freight cars upon, and was capable of holding several tons, but was now out of order. Upon this scale the deputation of citizens stood and extended their hands to the gallant Sheridan. A band of music played several airs, one of which ("My Maryland") was quite cool. After the train started the Union hero stood on the rear platform waving adoos as long as the wavers were in sight. At Claymont, on the boundary line, the representatives of the Delaware "hundreds" left our hero, delivering him over to the State of Pennsylvania and her officials. Mr. Daniel P. Ray, of Philadelphia, began to shine in this style, addressing General Sheridan as follows:—



HIS ADIEU TO THE CITIZENS OF WILMINGTON—SHERIDAN GLAD THEY ARE A MILE AWAY.

"General:—I welcome you to the land of Penn, that Apostle of Peace of whom the poet has said, 'The Penn,' alluding to our Billy, "is mightier than the sword;' and though you are a soldier, we are a patriotic people, and can appreciate a great soldier. We welcome you, sir, hoping you may be pleased with us. Where is your horse?"

General Sheridan replied:—"I thank you kindly; in the corral at Giesboro."

THE GENERAL'S POSITION WHEN PASSING TINICUM, ONLY TEN MILES AWAY.

The moment it was announced that Major-General Philip Sheridan intended to visit our city, every shopkeeper polished up the glass in his show windows to catch the eye of the country customer, and every place of amusement prepared an advertisement for publication, announcing that the General would be at their houses that night. On the arrival of the train at Broad and Prime, the General and party were introduced to Mayor McMichael and the Presidents of the Select and Common myths, giving him the freedom of the city.

HE MAKES A SPEECH AT INDEPENDENCE HALL—SHERIDAN HAVING IT ALL HIS OWN WAY.

As the Keystone Battery were firing away with their cannon, the Mayor waved his baton, ordering his well-fed police to stand while he stepped forward and read the following piece, which we afterwards learned was the Mayor's own composition when he was a compositor.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

BY A. SPESHUL TRAIN.

As he lay in his bed at break of day,
A waiter came pounding in great dismay,
And frightened the Chief, did this early *bore*,
Who kept up with his pounding more and more,
With a terrible thumping and rumble and roar,
Shouting, "Some gemmen am here at de door,
Who ib more den a hundred miles away."

Wide opened his eyes the man of war,
And said, "Show the gentlemen down to the bar."
And then again into bed he rolled,
With feelings of anger quite uncontrolled,
Swearing for being called out of bed in the cold;
For he thought of the sleep he'd have that day;
And wished the "Committee" miles away.

But there is a way in that "Capitol" town
Of bringing the highest of officials down,
And so feeling "flush" in the morning light
(They having arrived in the mid of the night),
They said he must come in his every day plight.
And in their haste they urged the need
Of his shaving and dressing with the greatest speed;
When he stepped on the stairs their hearts were gay,
For they'd soon be with Sheridan miles away.

They sprung into a cab, then into the cars,
Our Committee of Myths and this "Son of Mars,"
When the train, like a comet's, faster and faster
Rushed over the ground, risking disaster;
Like a slave running away from his master;
The hearts of the "Committee" within the car's walls
Were beating with pride as they thought of the calls
There would be for them, to tell of their stay
As they rode with Sheridan miles away.

Under their feet was the cindery road,
Over their heads the firy sparks flowed,
As the Capitol's dome was left behind,
Like the half of a melon stripped of its rind.
And the "Lokey" a Cyclops, roused in his ire,
With its one eye in front blazing on fire,
So they drew near the city of their hearts' desire,
Smoking and joking in the roaring fray,
Sheridan and them well on their way.

Well, the first thing the General saw were the groups
Of policemen, bootblacks, firemen, and troops,
Which told him at once, as did our Councilmen both,
That he had arrived at the end; when, with an oath,
He dashed out of the cars, 'mid a storm of huzzas
From the crowd in the street; when from this cause
And the sight of the Mayor, called for a pause.
Then we brushed off the dust that made him so gray
Wiped the nose of each Councilman, to give them
full play;
While their dry, dusty throats were trying to say—
"We've brought you up Sheridan, all the way
From Washington here in a single day"

"Hurrah, hurrah for Sheridan!
Hurrah for us and for our man!
And when his statue is placed on high,
Ours with his will point to the sky.
Evans, Heneszey, and Palmer, in the Temple of Fame,
There with the glorious General's name
Will stand out in letters both bold and bright:—
'These are the men that spent a day
In bringing Sheridan on as a sight
From Washington—over a hundred miles away!'"

POLITICAL.

☞ UNION

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,

HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,

HON. M. RUSSELL THAYER.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SHERIFF,

JOSEPH M. COWELL.

REGISTER OF WILLS,

WILLIAM Y. CAMPBELL.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,

RICHARD M. BATTURS.

CITY OFFICERS.

CITY TREASURER,

DAVID JONES.

CITY COMMISSIONER,

BENJAMIN F. URWILER.

SENATE—THIRD DISTRICT,

JOSEPH A. BONHAM.

ASSEMBLY.

Dist.
1—DAVID FOY.
2—ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
3—A. M. WALKINSHAW.
4—WILLIAM W. WATT.
5—EDMUND S. YARD.
6—Col. CHARLES KLECKNER.
7—JAMES SUBERS.
8—JAMES V. STOKES.
9—F. W. THOMAS.
10—Col. ELISHA W. DAVIS.
11—CHARLES EAGER.
12—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
13—ENOS C. RENNER.
14—GEORGE T. THORN.
15—JAMES HOLGATE.
16—Col. MARSHALL C. HONG.
17—Col. JOHN CLARK.
18—JAMES N. MARKS.

By order of the Republican City Executive Committee.

WM. R. LEEDS, President.

JOHN L. HILL, ISAAC McBRIDE, } Secretaries. 9 24

POLITICAL.

☞ PATRIOTS AROUSE!

ASSEMBLE IN YOUR MIGHT
IN
MASS MEETING
ON SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28,
AT 8 O'CLOCK,
IN FRONT OF THE
UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
To Concert Measures for the Safety of the Republic!

Rebels routed in the field, and Traitors beaten at the Ballot-Box—marshalled by deserters from our ranks, backed by the patronage and guided by the craft of a

PERFIDIOUS PRESIDENT,

Threaten new dangers to our country. Liberty, Union, and Self-government are still menaced. The Holy Cause, victorious on so many battle-fields, sustained so often at the Polls and by Congress, is

NOT YET SECURED!

All our sacrifices of blood and treasure are jeopardized by the treachery of the Executive, the machinations of our old foe, and

OUR OWN APATHY!

Shall this be? Will patriots supinely suffer the fruits of victory to pass into the hands of

REBELS AND TRAITORS!

Remember that the arch-traitor and demagogue, ANDREW JOHNSON, IS STILL PRESIDENT. Remember his unmatched baseness, his flagitious designs, his cunning wiles, his despotic will; above all, remember his cabal of wicked advisers and the tremendous power in his hands. Remember that he and they will construe the slightest falling off of our majorities in any election as evidence of sympathy with them, and a pretext for defiant and armed hostility to Congress. The INFATUATED DICTATOR will plunge us in

ANOTHER CIVIL WAR!

Unless the people awe him into obedience by the significance of vast majorities. Behind the issues of who shall be Judge, who Sheriff, and who shall fill the other offices, is the great question, "How best shall the Usurper be Rebuked and Dismayed?" Philadelphia glories in the renown of being the most loyal and devoted of all the cities. Her potential voice, spoken at the polls, has for seven years past electrified the nation, Thrilled armies in the field, cheered Congress in its labors. Let it be heard again in October in thunder-tones as of yore, reanimating the loyal and confounding the traitorous.

COME, FREEMEN!
COME TO THE RESCUE!
COME IN YOUR STRENGTH TO HEAR

GOV. JOHN W. GEARY.
HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN.
HON. HUGH L. BOND, OF MD.
COL. R. S. MATTHEWS, OF MD.
HON. JOHN M. BROOMALL.
HON. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.
HON. J. A. J. CRESWELL, OF MD.
HON. BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER.
HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY
HON. CHARLES O'NEILL.
HON. CALEB N. TAYLOR.
HON. N. B. SMITHERS.
HON. GALUSHA A. GROW.
HON. H. BUCHER SWOPE.
HON. GLENNI W. SCHOFIELD.
HON. LIN BARTHOLOMEW.
HON. WAYNE McVEIGH.
HON. JOHN W. FORNEY.
HON. MORTON McMICHAEL.
AND OTHERS.

Come with earnest hearts and high resolves!

AWAKE FROM YOUR LETHARGY!

Throw aside every minor issue; suppress all complaining,

BE TRUE TO THE CAUSE!

Be united, and for the life of the nation, remembering Madison's glorious motto:

"PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN!"

VOTE THE WHOLE REPUBLICAN TICKET!

The crisis appeals to your patriotism.

Remember, the only surety for

PEACE, ORDER AND LAW, LIBERTY AND UNION!

And the Payment of the National Debt, is in the

COMPLETE VICTORY
OF THE
REPUBLICAN PARTY!

By order of the Committee. 26 3t

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & LE[illegible],
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF
PANTALOON STUFFS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF BLACK FRENCH CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS; NEW STYLES OF FANCY CASSIMERES; MIXED DOESKINS, ALL SHADES, WITH A VARIETY OF GOODS ADAPTED TO BOYS' WEAR. 8 24 s]

1867. FALL. 1867
JUST RECEIVED, NEW STYLES
FANCY CASSIMERES
AND COATINGS,
In addition to our unusually large line of goods adapted to
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH JOBBERS.
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKINGS.
We call particular attention to a large assortment of very desirable styles
LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
Just received from New York auction sales, in addition to the SILVER FOX, DIAMOND, HYDE PARK, and many other leading makes.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH HOUSE,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. B. KITCHEN,
JEWELER,
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, BRONZES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REFULLY RE PAIRED.
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [321 thstu

FINE WATCHES.
We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.
Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 1[4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received from Europe an invoice of NOVELTIES, consisting of ANIMALS' HEADS, for halls and dining-rooms; HAT-RACKS of Boar's tusks, and some very curious CLOCKS, of Chamois and Elk horns.
The above is the first invoice of these goods in the country, and are offered at very low prices. 5 26]

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 3] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY
NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.
GEORGE SHARP,
Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVER-WARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m
J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE AT THE
PRINCIPAL AGENCY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.
7 29 2m JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

$94,500
SAVED FROM BURGLARS
IN ONE OF
MARVIN'S SAFES.
See New York Papers of 17th September.
The Burglars were at work during last Saturday Night, and till 3 P. M. Sunday, and failed to secure a dollar.
MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES,
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.
Are Always Dry.
Never Corrode the Iron.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Qualities.
MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)
AND NO. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 19 mwsim

C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5] NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.
PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,
Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
9 16 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

SUPERIOR VINEGARS.
GENUINE FRENCH WHITE WINE
AND
PURE OLD CIDER VINEGARS,
FOR SALE BY JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14] Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,
PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,
GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.
All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7[rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),
SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE
OF
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
Is attributable to the following facts:—
They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $525.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
13 Three doors above Walnut.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [87 thstu

TEMPLE OF FASHION
CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City!
40 NORTH Sixth St.
BOURNE

Address of the Union Republican State Central Committee.

COMMITTEE ROOMS, 1105 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28, 1867.

To the Voters of Pennsylvania:—

Fellow Citizens:—Once more to the rescue! The election is only ten days hence, and seldom, if ever, were more momentous issues presented for your decision. The majority of the Judges of our Supreme Court were elected before the recent war, and upon partisan, Democratic, State rights and secession platforms, which were free charters for Rebellion. The war itself was a legitimate consequence of these principles, and in strict accordance with these State rights doctrines. When the conflict came the Judges, and the other leaders of the party which elected them, stood fast by their platforms, and in so doing deserted the cause and flag of the country. They denied the power of the national Government to coerce Rebels, to issue paper money, or to make it a legal-tender, or to make and enforce a draft to fill up the ranks of our armies, or to punish deserters by disfranchisement; and in a hundred other ways endeavored, by State action, to nullify national laws; and thus, during the whole war, kept up an unceasing "fire in the rear." These dangerous dogmas and State-rights heresies have been overthrown and repudiated upon a hundred bloody battle-fields! In the name of Heaven, ask us not to restore them, or to elect men who uphold and maintain them!

Of the same grave character is the great and overshadowing national question of reconstruction. This is the issue of the hour, and of the contest. Who, under the Constitution, has the right to make laws and regulations for States and people lately in rebellion? Is it the sovereign people through their representatives in Congress, or the man who accidentally fills the Presidential chair? These important questions answer themselves. Never were living issues more plain. You and the other loyal people of this nation decided them at the ballot-box only one year ago, in the election of the Fortieth Congress, and by a popular verdict *four hundred thousand strong!* Why has not this decree of the people been executed and become the settled law of the land? Only because of the perfidy of Andrew Johnson. Instead of executing the laws as required by the Constitution and by his oath of office, he openly defies them, and endeavors systematically to nullify and defeat them. To this end he strikes down and endeavors to humiliate and degrade our most honored and beloved patriots, statesmen, and heroes. Edwin M. Stanton was a patriot, even in the Cabinet of James Buchanan, and ever since he has been loyal, faithful, and true. Generals Philip H. Sheridan and Daniel E. Sickles are patriots and heroes who have nobly earned the gratitude, affection, and admiration of their countrymen. The former, with his loyal legions, stood in the valley of the Shenandoah like a wall of fire between us and our enemies, and saved our State from the foot of the invader. The latter, in the front of battle, shed his blood and lost his limb at the culminating battle of Gettysburg. As patriots and Pennsylvanians, can we ever forget them, or forgive him who would wickedly strike them down? Their removal and attempted humiliation is not only a high crime and misdemeanor, but a wanton insult to every loyal man, whether citizen or soldier. Let it be resented and punished as such. Wait not for the tardy progress of impeachment by Congress, but to the polls!

For want of facts and arguments our adversaries, as usual, resort to vain boastings of their strength and loud assurances of victory. Be not deceived by these stale Chinese tactics. By false prophecies they easily elected Lowry, Woodward, McClellan, and Clymer, during the past five years, when, in fact, at every recurring election they were ingloriously defeated, and never more signally than in the last contest. Rest assured, no modern prophet can make such dry bones live. If, in view of our solemn duties and responsibilities, we do but half our duty, we can increase our old majorities. Discard all side issues and personal preferences, and, as in the dark and trying hours of the war, march straight forward in the pathway of honor and of duty. To this we most earnestly invoke you by the consideration of your glorious achievements in the past; by the solemn realities and obligations of the present; by your duty to yourselves and to posterity; by the sacred memories of the dead, and by the precious blood of the slain. By order of the Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.

GEORGE W. HAMERSLY, }
J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } Secretaries.

Military Academies for Christians.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

Your paper last Saturday contained a criticism on the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the Military Academy near Chester. At the laying of the stone a Bible was placed therein, and this was styled "inconsistency intensified, false to common sense, and sinful to the Father," because, he alleges, the Academy does not practise what the Bible teaches.

Now the statement, so far from being true, is exactly the reverse. In my opinion, the writer allows his religious feelings to neutralize his national convictions. His whole attempt sounds like a species of dissembled piety. Besides depreciating our whole army and generals, it rebukes the military system of the country, and seeks to discourage national defense and security against malicious and secret enemies, who have been and are seeking the destruction of our Government.

Some persons believe the Bible affords proof for any proposition, but your correspondent ought to know, and, if he does not, it is civility to inform him, that the Bible does justify the existence of "military institutions," especially when their influence is wielded in behalf of Right and Justice, the down-trodden and oppressed. When such institutions become the conservators of a nation's freedom and a terror to evil-doers, then they become fitting instruments in the hand of that Infinite Power who only acts cruel in order to be kind. But let us see if our military schools do not practise what the Bible teaches.

ACADEMY DOCTRINES.	BIBLE DOCTRINES.
The Government will furnish a sword to all entering the service.	He that hath no sword, let him sell his garment and buy one.
Keep scores of small and large arms to drive the enemy from the temple of liberty.	Jesus made a scourge of small cords, and drove them from the Temple.
We defy the devil and all foreign influence, especially England.	Resist the devil, and he will flee from you.
The Lord built your house, and the Lord will sustain it.	I the Lord create evil. I the Lord doeth all things.
Make no compromise nor show mercy to traitors.	Thou shalt make no covenant with them, nor show mercy unto them.
Death for death: revenge your wrongs; remember Libby Prison.	Eye for an eye, tooth for a tooth, bruise for a bruise.
March through your enemy's country; cut off their supplies.	Thou shalt utterly destroy their cities, as the Lord hath commanded.
Fight bravely, and the angel of victory will perch on your banner.	Let the angel of the Lord persecute them.
God is on the side of the heaviest artillery.	There is no power but of God.
We seek to maintain the Constitution in all its naked simplicity. We are ministers of the Government, to execute its mandates.	Rulers are a terror not to good works, but to evil. They are ministers of God to execute wrath.
Sheridan, Grant, and others, who bore not the sword in vain.	Nero, a minister of God, one who bore not the sword in vain.

Napoleon and the Type-Setters.

The editor of the *Progres du Nord* publishes in his paper a reminiscence of the Emperor's visit to Lille. He says a message came about noon of the day of the public reception that he could have a copy of the Emperor's speech by sending for it to the office of the Prefect. He sent, obtained a copy, and put it in the hands of the compositors. About half-past 4 o'clock, just as they were going to press, a second official messenger rushed into the office to say that the words *"un echec passager"* should be substituted for *"des revers passagers,"* instead of "temporary reverses," a "temporary check." The change was, of course, made. At half-past 5 a third message directed the restoration of the original phrase, but it arrived too late.

The *Moniteur's* version of the entire sentence is as follows:—"De meme que la bonne fortune ne m'a pas ebloui, de meme des *revers passagers* ne me decourageront pas." "As good fortune has not dazzled me, so temporary reverses shall not discourage me."

It is not strange that the imperial orator hesitated in his choice of words. The phrase, in its confession of defeat, flatly contradicts the labored speeches of M. Rouher, and topples over the edifice of panegyric which that devoted friend built up with so much toil and care during the last session of the Legislature. The *Liberte* has not been slow to print *des revers passagers* in capitals, and to deduce an unpalatable moral.

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT!

BEAUX MEUBLES,
pour Sa'ons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements Garnis et Couverts de Tapis
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
EBENISTES,
CHESNUT STREET, au Coiu de 13me.

SPECIAL CARD.

FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
CABINET MAKERS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
MEUBEL FABRICKANT,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

AVISO.
MEUBLES FINO
EN
EXHIBICION.
in Serie de Cuartos,
COLOCADO
COMO
Salas de recibimiento
Y
CUARTOS DE CAMARA. [9 26 2m

WILLIAM WITTFELD,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,
Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia,

Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, comprising:—
SOLID ROSEWOOD,
SOLID WALNUT,
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH,
TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND
COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE.
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS, ETC.,

All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.

N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 8 15 smth3m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE
MODERN ANTIQUE!
PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer, at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

FURNITURE.
JOHN A. BAUER & SON
Have now on hand a large assortment of
ELEGANT AND WELL-MADE
FURNITURE,
Which they will sell at greatly reduced prices.
NO. 255 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
9 23 mws57 18t Above Spruce.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS
TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF

KERR'S CHINA HALL,
NO. 529 CHESNUT STREET,
ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL TO NEW STORE,
NO. 1218 CHESNUT STREET,
(Late Meschert's Mansion).

$100,000 Worth of China, Glass, and Stoneware,

To be sold at a great reduction in price, in order to reduce stock, previous to removal to new store.

Families, Hotels, Boarding Houses, and Restaurants now have an opportunity of purchasing China, Glass, or Stoneware at greatly reduced prices. A large assortment of rich Cut and Engraved Glassware and Stone China, marked down less than manufacturers' prices. [9 20 fmwim

JAMES K. KERR & BRO.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW:
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [9 24 3m

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate o

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 9 1 8lm

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL..$1,000,000
DIRECTORS.
Joseph T. Bailey,
Nathan Hilles,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,
Samuel A. Bispham,
Edward B. Orne,
William Ervien,
Osgood Welsh,
Frederick A. Hoyt
Wm. H. Rhawn.
WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Ban
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 1§] *Late of the Philadelphia National Ban*

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE-TWENTIES.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1§

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VAriety, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.
Merino Underwear for Gents.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
Merino Underwear for Misses.
Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.
All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
3 5 tuths] No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
5 27§rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 1§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2§

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF NAVY VESSELS.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10, 1867.

The Navy Department will offer at public auction the following named vessels:—

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The NORTH CAROLINA—2633 tons, a sailing vessel, live oak, heavily copper fastened.

The RHODE ISLAND—1517 tons, side-wheel steamer.

The AUGUSTA—1310 tons, side-wheel steamer.

The MASSACHUSETTS—1155 tons, screw steamer.

The ESTRELLA—438 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.

The DUMBARTON—636 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.

The TAHOMA—507 tons, screw gunboat.

Together with the following side-wheel steamers of similar construction, all copper fastened, viz:—

WYALUSING—974 tons.
SONOMA—974 tons.
PONTIAC—974 tons.
OSCEOLA—974 tons.
PAWTUXET—974 tons.
MATTABESETT—974 tons.
MASSASOIT—974 tons.
EUTAW—975 tons.
CONNEMAUGH—955 tons.
TIOGA—819 tons.

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA, ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The FLORIDA—1261 tons, side-wheel steamer.

The HORNET—820 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.

The BOXER—444 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.

Together with the following side-wheel steamers, of similar construction, all copper fastened, viz.:—

METACOMET—974 tons.
SASSACUS—974 tons.
CHENANGO—974 tons.
MENDOTA—974 tons.
MINGO—974 tons.
MACKINAW—974 tons.
GENESEE—803 tons.

The Florida and Mackinaw can be examined at the Navy Yard, and the others at League Island.

AT THE U. S. NAVY YARD, BOSTON, MASS., ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The BIENVILLE—1558 tons, side-wheel steamer.

The JOHN ADAMS—700 tons, sailing sloop-of-war, live-oak, copper-fastened.

The VINCENNES—700 tons, sailing sloop-of-war, live oak, copper fastened.

AT THE U. S. NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C., ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The TALLAPOOSA—974 tons, side-wheel steamer.

The CHICOPEE—974 tons, hull only.

The PRESTON—Small steamer, hull only.

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NORFOLK, VA., ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The AGAWAN—974 tons, side-wheel steamer.

The TEXAS—captured Rebel ram.

The COLUMBIA—captured Rebel ram.

These vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the commandants of the respective Navy Yards.

Twenty per centum of the amount of the purchase money must be deposited the day of the sale, and the remainder must be paid and the vessel removed from the Navy Yard within two weeks from the day of sale. 9 12thstl0t

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 7, 1867.

Will be sold, at public auction, at the Clothing Warehouses (hospital grounds) in this city, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of ARMY CLOTHING and EQUIPAGE:

177,168	Woollen Blankets.
16,111	Uniform Coats.
10,202	Uniform Coats, irregular.
5 400	Uniform Jackets.
11,777	V. R. Corps Jackets.
53.76	Knit Jackets.
20,000	Sacks Coats, lined.
21,000	Sacks Coats, unlined
28,732	Great Coats, Infantry.
17,303	Great Coats, mounted.
19,589	Trowsers, mounted
78,000	Trowsers, Foot men's.
23,170	pairs Bootees, M. S.
3,800	pairs Bootees, M. S. rubber soles.
25,000	pairs Brogans.
151	pairs Boots.
5,000	Shirts.
300	Drawers.
49,437	Cap Covers.
265	Caps.
75	Hats.
1,241	Knapsacks.

Also, a quantity of various other articles of clothing and equipage.

Samples can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues will be furnished.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

G. A. HULL,
9 11 16t Captain and M. S. K., U. S. Army.

SALE OF SLOOP YACHT GENERAL HANCOCK.

ASSISTANT QUARMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. ARMY,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Hanover Street Wharf, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, October 1st, at 11 o'clock A. M., the fast sailing sloop yacht General Hancock, together with her entire outfit, built by Albertson & Brothers, at Philadelphia, in 1866.

The vessel can be examined daily at the Hanover Street Wharf, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

The vessel must be removed within five (5) days from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

F. J. CRILLY,
9 23 7t Bvt. Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

In the matter of the Philadelphia Steam Pump and Towing Company.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to inquire and report whether all debts due by the Philadelphia Steam Pump and Towing Company have been fully paid and satisfied, and whether all claims upon the same have been extinguished; and, further, to inquire and report upon the facts necessary to a proper decision of the question whether the said Court shall decree a dissolution of the said Company, and whether they shall direct that the balance of moneys in the hands of the officers of the said Company be paid to the stockholders in proportion to their respective interests in said corporation, hereby notifies all parties interested as above to attend at the office of J. HILL MARTIN, Esq., No. 217 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., prepared to substantiate their claims, if any, against said corporation, and to object, if aught they have to say, why the said Court should not make the decree and direction above mentioned, or else be forever debarred from any objection in the premises.

9 21 stuth6t* m CHARLES EYRE, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of SAMUEL R. JONES, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JONATHAN ROOKE, Executor, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, October 10, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 252 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

9 28 thstu5t CHARLES GIBBONS, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of THOMAS McGUIGAN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the court to report distribution of the fund in the Court arising from sale of premises No. 2 Strawberry street, under proceedings in partition, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, September 30, 1867, at 3½ P. M., at the office of E. H. THARP, Esq., No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 9 19 th s tu5t

ESTATE OF ANDREW SMITH, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration upon the Estate of ANDREW SMITH, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to

JENNETTE SMITH, Administratrix,
ELM Street, bet. Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh sts.
Or to her Attorney,
ROBERT P. DECHERT,
9 7 8 6t* No. 209 S. FIFTH Street.

GRIFFITH & PAGE,
NO. 600 ARCH STREET.
NEW STYLE FIRE-PROOF.
BRITANNIA WARE.
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
4 10§ KITCHEN UTENSILS.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
5 10§ GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

INSTRUCTION.

GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC
AND
COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
NOS. 809 AND 811 CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.
REMOVAL
To the Finest College Rooms in the City.

Part of the Second, and the whole of the Third and Fourth Floors of

BANK OF REPUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Nearly Opposite the Continental Hotel.

The best organized and conducted Business College in the city.

The Corps of Teachers has no superior.

Education for the Counting-room in the shortest possible time consistent with the interests of the student.

Send for circular.

6 28 6m JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.

THE MISSES DE CHARMS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1616 FILBERT Street, will be reopened on the THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, by
MISS CARRIE S. BURNHAM.

THE COURSE OF STUDY, in addition to the branches heretofore taught, will include Latin, German, Elocution, and Vocal Music.

A MINERALOGICAL CABINET has been secured, and frequent Lectures upon Mineralogy, Botany, Astronomy, and other Natural Sciences will be given free of charge.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION, in all departments, will be given so as to enable the pupil to think and acquire for herself; and, as mental power depends so much upon the physical condition, CALISTHENIC EXERCISES will be given daily, free of charge, either in the open air or in the well-ventilated Schoolroom.

See circulars at T. B. PUGH'S Bookstore, Bulletin Building. 8 10swl5t

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AND KINDERGARTEN FOR CHILDREN, S. E. corner of NINTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen Ninth Month (September) 16, 1867. A limited number of Boarders will be received in the home of the Principal.
For circulars apply to
SUSAN HAYHURST, Principal.
9 4 wsmlm No. 462 FRANKLIN Street.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.

A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will begin on the 1st of October next. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered by the Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, on MONDAY, September 30, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the usual Lecture Room. 9 16 13t

THE MISSES ROGERS HAVE REMOVED from No. 350 S. Fifteenth street to No. 1914 PINE Street, where they will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children,
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. 9 4 1m

FRENCH, LATIN, AND GERMAN TAUGHT in schools and families.
Professor M. RADEN.
Applications will be received at Mrs. J. Hamilton's Bookstore, No. 1344 CHESNUT Street. 8 31 1m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGEBOAT.

OFFICE U. S. ENGINEER AGENCY,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK CITY,
September 19, 1867.

The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work the first of the two Dredgeboats (authorized by joint resolution of Congress approved March 29, 1867) for improving the mouth of the Mississippi river, in accordance with models, drawings, and specifications visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredgeboat to be delivered at such point in the Mississippi river at or below New Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.

The Dredgeboat to be a double-ender, 160 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 22 feet high, measured from the bottom of the keel to the surface of the spar-deck at amidships; to have a screw propeller at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet diameter, driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet diameter, and driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draft to any depth from 14 to 20 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end; and many of the parts to have a strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.

During the construction of the Dredgeboat reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.

The Dredgeboat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone.

Bids which do not cover the entire construction and equipments ready for the sea and for work of the Dredgeboat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered.

No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers, or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredgeboat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.

Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredgeboat," and addressed to the undersigned at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors, that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated, and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers, or some other competent person known to the undersigned.

Proposals will be received till 12 M., on the 12th day of October, 1867, at which time they will be opened. The contract and bond must be signed by the 14th day of October, 1867; work must be actually begun on both hull and machinery by the 20th day of October, 1867; the boat must be completed, ready for sea and for work, and the trials and trial trip had by the 31st day of March, 1868, and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.

Payments will be made as follows:—Forty per cent. of the contract price on launching the boat and completion of the boilers and the cylinders of the three propeller engines, provided all these shall have been duly approved; thirty-five per cent. on approval of the boat after completion of all its parts, ready for sea and for work, by the duly authorized officer or agent of the United States, all the trials and the trial trip having been had, provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with, and the balance on final acceptance at the point of delivery.

Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract in the sum of $25,000 will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties, with the certificate, to be submitted with the bid.

The bids and guarantees must be made out on the printed forms to be had at this office.

Model and detailed drawings can be seen and copies of specifications had at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be seen at the United States Engineer's offices in Philadelphia and Boston.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the Dredgeboat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor so that work may be begun without delay on account of preparation of working drawings.

M. D. McALESTER.
Brevet Brig-Gen. U. S. A., Maj. of Eng's,
In charge of improvement, mouth of Mississippi river. 9 23 12t

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER
HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET
8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, October 5
CITY OF NEW YORK	Wednesday, October 9
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, October 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, October 19
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, October 26

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7§ or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN
MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

The steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Captain T. N. Cooksey, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, October 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., and every two weeks thereafter.

Freight taken for all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

The Passenger accommodations of this steamer are of a superior character.

Freight now being received at Pier 18 South DELAWARE Avenue.

WM. L. JAMES, General Agent,
9 24 tf No. 314 South DELAWARE Avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. T. Morse.

The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, October 5, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port October 5.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1§] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, October 5, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 1§

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LIFE,
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, October 3, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1§ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
The Steamships

HENDRICK HUDSON	CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES	CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON, (Howes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, October 1, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
9 1 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenu

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16§ No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 1§

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
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CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 2§] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

FROM THE VICINITY OF THE NORTH POLE.

Winter Quarters of Captain Hall, the Arctic Explorer—His Search for the Remains of Sir John Franklin—Poor Success of the Whaling Fleet.

REPULSE BAY, Head of Hudson Bay, August 15, 1867.—Your readers will be surprised to know that the *Herald* has a correspondent in this country, but nevertheless it is so—one who has seen more ice in summer than he has ever seen before in a lifetime spent in forty-one degrees north latitude, and larger mosquitoes than the Mississippi or the Jersey flats can boast of—mosquitoes that will draw blood like a leech. But I am getting away from what I commenced to write about. Well, we have paid a visit to Captain Hall, the Arctic explorer, and shall endeavor to tell what we have seen in as few words as possible. We found Captain Hall living on the rocks in exactly the same spot that he wintered in last winter. He greeted us quite cordially, and became quite talkative when we told him that we belonged to the press. He invited us into his toopick, or tent, made of seal skins, and bade us sit down, pointing to some skins that were to furnish us in place of a chair. After talking over home matters for some time, he proceeded to give us a short history of his journey last winter—not in search of Sir John Franklin or the Northwest Passage, but in search of dogs to begin his grand journey in search of Franklin with. His party consisted of five white men belonging to the whale ships in the bay, two natives, himself, and thirty dogs. They took a northwest course and were gone six weeks. They found a small tribe of natives that were quite hostile, but succeeded in obtaining forty dogs in exchange for some old knives and tin pans. They suffered a great deal of hardship, the cold being very intense, but arrived all well. On their journey they lived on frozen deer meat. Once a day a spoonful of brandy was furnished each man. Being asked how much meat he eat in a day, he answered nine pounds did him quite well, but he could eat more with ease. His diet is just the same as the natives, and that consists of the flesh of a bear or deer—everything but the hide and bones. Some information he got last winter from the natives he fell in with made him decide on wintering there this winter. They told him that some white men had been with them for a long time, and one of them died and they buried him with great care. Captain Hall thinks that may be Sir John Franklin, and has determined to try and reach the country and see for himself; so he offered among the whaling fleet $500 in gold per man for five men to go with him.

The men, having wintered, did not wish to stay; but at last five good, strong men have joined, and when they are done hunting this fall they will start. Captain Hall is sure of obtaining some relics, at least. "If I die," says he, "I shall die doing my duty." Before parting he showed us some splendid furs, skins of the musk ox, fox, and bear.

The whaling fleet have met with very poor success, there being four vessels in this port, and all together have not one thousand barrels of oil, and not over twelve thousand pounds of bone. The weather is warm while the sun shines, but the moment it goes behind a cloud it is cold as winter.—*N. Y. Herald.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

Speech by Hon. Galusha A. Grow.

A large Union Republican meeting was held in Pittsburg, Pa., on the evening of the 25th inst. Among the speakers were Governor Geary and Hon. Galusha A. Grow. General Geary, in the course of his remarks, spoke of the different parties in the field, and said, in reference to the workingmen's ticket, that it was the duty of the workingmen to stand by their true colors and sustain the Republican party, or they would lose their country. The President was only waiting the decision in Pennsylvania, and if by any accident Andrew Johnson should be sustained, he was only waiting to declare martial law, call men from the Rebel army, and exclude our Congressmen from their seats. If it became necessary to sustain that Congress and resist the usurpations of the President, the speaker would call upon the State to aid him, as sure as he stood before them. Mr. Grow said:—

Men who have taken up arms against their country are asking to be again entrusted with power and the rights and liberties of mankind. Before you dare to thus treat the fruits of victory, call back the glorious armies of the Union, and bring back the Rebel ranks to Appomattox Court House, and bid them surrender to Lee. In trusting these men with power we should imitate the Indian who said:—"If a rogue cheats me once, shame be on him; if he cheats me twice, shame be on me." The speaker then spoke at length of the course the President had pursued. The Rebels had not come back like the prodigal son, as the President would have us believe, but were simply coming back and crying:—"Why don't you kill the fatted calf?" The Copperhead wanted the South restored to their former position because he missed the votes of his Southern brethren. The Democratic party had everywhere been beaten, and it was now necessary to beat them in the judiciary, after they had been conquered on the field and at the ballot-box. The importance of the judiciary was then alluded to by the speaker, and the disastrous effects that might follow from improper decisions spoken of. The terms on which the South should be admitted were discussed, and it was claimed that the South had rejected the offers made, and they, with Johnson, were responsible for the fact that they were now out of the Union. It was claimed that no other terms than those proposed by Congress should be offered them. In conclusion Mr. Grow said:—"The President dare not offer any other terms than those to the men who labored for the overthrow of your liberties and the destruction of your country. Some things are so valuable that the nations who buy them pay the price in blood. Our fathers, when they raised this magnificent monument of a republic, crowned it with laurels, but left chains at the base, and their great mistake has nearly overthrown the republic. But the efforts of the Rebellion were not successful; and by the love you bear your fallen heroes, by the duty you owe to coming times, see that our country in the future is fixed on the rock of ages, so that the winds may beat in vain against it."

THE NASHVILLE ELECTION.

Excitement Unabated—Movements of the Generals—General Grant's Telegram to General Thomas.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Official despatches from Nashville show that affairs there continue in an excited condition. General Thomas has directed General Duncan to make a proper disposition of his troops to prevent an outbreak to-morrow. The following is General Grant's despatch to General Thomas, sent with the President's approval:—

To General George H. Thomas, Louisville:—The Mayor, City Attorney, and President of the Common Council of Nashville express great fear of collisions at the time of the charter election on the 28th. Go to Nashville to remain until after the election, to preserve peace. If you think more troops necessary for that purpose, order them from the most convenient point in your command. The military cannot set up to be the judges as to whose set of election judges have the right to control but must confine their action to preventing or putting down hostile mobs. It is hoped, however, by seeing the Governor and city officials here referred to, your presence and advice may prevent disturbance. Please keep me advised of the condition of affairs.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

A Proclamation by the Mayor of Nashville.

To satisfy and quiet the public mind upon the subject of the approaching election, I feel it my duty to declare that the regular charter election of the city of Nashville will be held on Saturday next, unless prevented by the military power of the United States. It is my duty, as Mayor of the city, to see that the laws be faithfully executed; and we shall hardly be deterred from the performance of that duty by any force of mere militia, with which our good and quiet citizens are threatened. These men know that if they only sought their lawful rights, there would be nothing to prevent their holding a separate election, and seeking, in a time of profound peace, to establish their rights by legal means. If, instead of this, and under the pretense of enforcing the provisions of the franchise law by a murderous assault on our citizens or judges. It is my duty to see that these citizens and judges are protected. There is no color of law to justify the threatened interference, and it shall not be permitted, if any means in my power can prevent it. It is not the purpose of the corporate authorities to interfere with any class of citizens in the peaceful exercise of their rights in their own way; least of all is it their purpose to resort to violence to prevent a free exercise of choice by any and all such modes, and under such view of the laws, as they may adopt. Let the courts, the only proper arbiters, decide in the end if we are wrong, and we will bow to their decision: but we will not be deterred from the free exercise of our rights by any power on earth, except that of the *United States*.

W. MATT BROWN, Mayor.

Nashville, September 25, 1867.

—The once "Free and Imperial City of Frankfort" is bankrupt.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LEEDOM & SHAW,
NO. 910 ARCH STREET,
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

We are now opening a full and complete assortment, both Foreign and Domestic, for Fall Sales. 8 27 3mrp

832 CARPETINGS. 832
ARCH STREET.
FALL STOCK NOW OPEN
AT THE
ARCH STREET
CARPET WAREHOUSE
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
9 19 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET.
RARE GEMS.
SOLITAIRE DIAMONDS,
CLUSTER DIAMONDS,
SOLITAIRE DIAMONDS,
CLUSTER DIAMONDS,
THE FINEST STOCK EVER IMPORTED
BY
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street,
9 11 wsm2m PHILADELPHIA.

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscribers are now receiving their
FALL ASSORTMENT
OF NEW AND ELEGANT MATERIALS FOR
DRAWING-ROOM,
CHAMBER, LIBRARY, AND
DINING-ROOM
WINDOW CURTAINS,
LAMBREQUINS, CHAIR AND SOFA COVERINGS, ETC.

Comprising the Latest Importations and Newest Designs and Fabrics, in
RICH PLAIN SATINS,
BROCATELS,
LAMPISADES,
SILK TERRY, COTELINE,
SATIN DE LAINE,
PLAIN WOOL REPS,
NEW STYLE BROCHE AND SATIN STRIPED REPS AND TERRY,
French Embroidered Lace Curtains,

The richest imported, and a very large assortment of NOTTINGHAM, SWISS AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, TASSELS, ETC., all of which will be PUT UP when desired, in the newest and most tasteful manner, in town or country, by experienced and reliable workmen.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
9 18 ws6t NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

BROWN'S PATENT
COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads; is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD Street,
9 27tfrp Philadelphia.

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST
8 22tutharp J. G. FULLER.

GERLACH & KLING,
IMPORTERS OF HOCK WINES,
NO. 116 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

A first-class Restaurant is connected with the Wholesale and Retail Wine House, where patrons may obtain, on accommodating terms, every delicacy the market affords. Patronage solicited. 9 25 3m

FRUIT JARS AND CANS,
CEMENT,
PRESERVING KETTLES,
REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS,
And a general variety of House-Furnishing Goods, at
B. A. WILDMAN'S,
8 28 tuths5p] No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT—Works on Staten Island. Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street (west side).

This old and well-known Company, the *largest* of its kind in the *world*, and in the forty-ninth year of its existence, is prepared, with the most extensive and improved machinery, to *dye*, *cleanse*, and *finish*, in a manner unequalled, every variety of garment and piece goods.

Garments *cleansed* by our new French process *without* being ripped. 9 17tuths3m

1867. J. F. & E. B. ORNE, 1867.
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR
Fall Importations of New Carpetings.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
500 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS' PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
300 PIECES ROYAL WILTON CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
NOVELTIES IN FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
500 Pieces New Styles English Brussels Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
250 Pieces Yard and a half Wide Velvet Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
ROYAL WILTON CARPETS,
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
For Stairs and Halls with Extra Borders.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
50 SHEETS ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET
AND
NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD

FALL AND WINTER STOCK,
EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF FAMILY DRY GOODS, NOW COMPLETE.

Prices always marked down to meet every decline, so that buyers not fully posted may purchase with confidence. We give our customers all the advantages that accrue

From a full, fresh, well-selected stock,
From the reliable character of our goods,
From our uniform, always lowest prices,
From the immense variety we exhibit,
And from our invariable fair dealing.

We have good assortments of the following, viz.:—
Ladies' Cloakings,
Fall Cloaks,
Fall Shawls,
Winter Shawls,
French Poplins,
French Merinoes,
Wool Delaines,
Black Alpacas,
Black Poplins,
Black Delaines,
Black Silks,
White Merinoes,
White Alpacas,
Blankets, Quilts,
Flannels, Prints,
Tickings, Towels,
Linens, Muslins,
Handkerchiefs,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Cassimeres,
Overcoatings.
BOYS' FINE CLOTHINGS. [[9 7 stuth

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE,

Have now on hand a full supply of Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Merino Goods, suitable for Fall sales.
Ladies' Merino Vests, $1, $1·12, $1·25, $1·37½, to $3.
1 case Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1.
Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, from $1 to $3.
Boys' Merino Goods, all sizes.
Infants' and Misses' Merino Vests.
The above goods were ordered early in the season, from $1 to $3 below present prices.
Water-proof Cloakings, $1·25 and $1·37½.
All-wool Blankets, $4·75 and $5·75. Bargain.
1 bale best all-wool Flannels, ⅞ wide, 45c.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 48 50, 56, 68, 75, 85c., etc.
Ballardvale Flannels, Sacque Flannels, etc.
Shirting Flannels, large assortment.
50 doz. Linen Huckaback Towels 12½c.
One bale American Crash, 12½c.
Unbleached and Power-loom Table Linens.
Fine Snowdrop and Damask do. do.
Canton Flannels, 18, 20, 22, 25, and 28c.
Bleached and Brown Muslins, lowest prices.
Good yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 15c.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslin.
Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 56, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Cotton and Linen Nursery Diaper, etc.
Black and White Balmorals, $1
Black and White Plaid Wool Shawls, $1,
Linen Shirt Fronts, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, etc.
FARIES & WARNER,
120] NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.
IMPORTER,
JOBBER, AND
RETAIL DEALER IN
LINEN GOODS
EXCLUSIVELY.

THE LARGEST LINEN STOCK IN THE CITY.
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF LINEN GOODS NOW IN STORE. 9 18 wam½rp

EVANS & PHIPPS,
N. W. COR. OF TENTH AND ARCH STS,
Just received from New York Auctions
CHEAP AND BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS,
At those low figures that cannot fail to please you.

1 case Granite Poplins, handsome shades, cheap; 1 case Silk Poplins, rich, superb colors, very cheap; 1 case Plain Poplins, all wool, assorted shades; 1 case Plaid Poplins, elegant gay colors, very low; 1 case Plaid Cashmeres, double width, 50c.; 1 case Plaid Cashmere, double width, 40c.; 1 case Mohairs, beautiful fall shades, all colors, from 31¼, 37½, 50, 62½, 75, 87½c. to $1; 1 case All Wool Delaines, variety of shades; 1 case Black Delaines, all prices, very cheap; 4 cases Black Alpacas, from 31¼c. to $1·50; 1 case figured Delaines, splendid new styles, 25c.

THOSE CHEAP BLACK SILKS,
we are selling so low, attract attention.
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
A large assortment of New York styles at very low prices, ranging from 50c. to $6·50.
BLANKETS! CHEAP! BLANKETS!
A very large assortment, all sizes and grades, from $1·75, $2·25, $4·75, $5·00, $5·50, $6·00, $7·00, $8·00, $9·00, $10·00, $12·00 to $14·00.
MUSLINS AND FLANNELS AT BARGAINS.
1 case Flannels, 25, 28, 31¼, 33, 37½, 45, 50, 62½ and 75c.; Better Quality for 87½c., 95c., $1·00, $1·12. All the leading makes of Muslins cheaper than any other store in Philadelphia. 1 case Balmoral Skirts, $1·00, $1·50, $2·00 to $2·25.
HEAR WHAT THE LADIES SAY!
Who have the prettiest styles of Calicoes in town?
EVANS & PHIPPS,
9 14stf] CORNER TENTH AND ARCH STS.

STOKES & WOOD,
NO. 702 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
ARE OPENING A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
FINE FRENCH CLOAKINGS, VELVET BEAVERS, FROSTED BEAVERS, FOR CLOAKINGS AND OVERCOATS.
HEAVY CHINCHILLA, FOR OVERCOATS AND CLOAKINGS.
MIXED CLOAKINGS, OF ALL GRADES, IN VARIETY.
HEAVY MIXED CASSIMERES FOR SUITS.
PLAIN AND MIXED CASSIMERES FOR BOYS' SUITS.
WATER-PROOF CLOAKINGS, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50.
ONE LOT HEAVY BEAVERTEEN, SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY THE HAIL-STORM, 75 CENTS, WORTH $1·50. 5 9tj

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

A Fenian Privateer on the Irish Coast.

GREAT ALARM IN BRITAIN.

The Pope Thanks Napoleon for the Arrest of Garibaldi.

RED REPUBLICAN RIOTS IN ITALY.

Arrests of Fenians in Manchester.

GARIBALDI RETIRES TO CAPRERA

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By Atlantic Cable.

Italy.

FLORENCE, Sept. 27.—The riots have been suppressed, and it is officially announced to-day that the country is tranquil.

LONDON, Sept. 28—Noon.—There are riots at Modena, Milan, Genoa, and Naples. Garibaldi is gone to Caprera. The Pope has sent a message to Napoleon, thanking him for the arrest of Garibaldi.

Arrests at Manchester.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 27.—Scores of men have been apprehended here since the last report. The prisoners, however, were all discharged as fast as examined by the Court, nothing being proven to warrant their detention, nor has anything as to the plans of the Fenian organization been elicited.

The New Market Races.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Yesterday was the last day but one of the New Market meetings.

The first race was for the October handicap, and was won by Friday. Trosadero came in second.

The second race was for the Forlorn stakes, and was one easily by Athens.

Fenian Cruiser on the Coast.

LONDON, Sept. 28—Noon.—It is announced that another Fenian cruiser has been seen hovering about the Irish coast. The Government is taking every possible precaution.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.

The Conflict of Authority Case—The Opinion of General Holt.

The subject of the conflict of jurisdiction in Philadelphia between the State and Federal authorities, was yesterday submitted by Secretary Welles to the Cabinet meeting, and after being fully discussed, was referred to the Attorney-General for his opinion. Secretary Welles is ready to direct Commodore Selfridge to obey the writ, and produce in court, if Attorney-General Stansbery should so decide, but Welles believes he has the law on his side, and is sustained by the opinion of Judge Advocate-General Holt, contained in his digest of opinions printed in 1866, which covers these cases precisely, and prescribes clearly the course which has been taken by Secretary Welles under the circumstances.

The Tennessee Election.

It is reported that General Thomas has prohibited the election in Nashville to-day, on account of Brownlow's having failed to meet him at Nashville to make arrangements for conducting the election without resorting to extreme measures. Brownlow, it is said, remained at Knoxville and declined to meet Thomas.

Settlement of United States Claims.

The terms agreed upon for the settlement of the business between the United States and Frazier, Trenholm & Company, are perfectly satisfactory to this Government. The defendants, by counsel, acknowledge the principle of the public law claimed by the Government, and provide for securing to it all the property to which it is entitled on these principles. Further action, however, will be necessary to the consummation of the terms through the Courts of Great Britain and the United States.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE!

The Ovation to Sickles and "Little Phil." at Trenton.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 28.—General Sheridan arrived at the Trenton depot at noon. About three thousand persons congregated to bestow their greetings. He was received with a most impressive ovation. The train stopped about ten minutes. Salutes were fired during its stay. A non-admirer was heard to say the Butcher had come, and the Butler was to be next on hand. All who could grasp his extended hand shook it warmly. It is said he shall sojourn at his dwelling, near Newark, to-night.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY MORNING, FROM NEW YORK AUCTION,
1 case of Genuine Waterproof Cloaking, $1·25.
1 case of French Rep Poplins, $1, very cheap.
50 pieces Black Poplin Alpacas, all grades.
HANDSOME PLAID POPLINS.
HEAVY CORDED REP POPLINS.
20 pieces Corded Rep Poplins, $1·25.
1 case of Wrapper Cashmeres, 31 cents, very handsome.
3 cases ROCKDALE BLANKETS, very cheap.
200 dozen LADIES' SILK NECK TIES, half price.
LYONS CLOAKING VELVET.
Superb Quality Cloaking Velvets.
ELEGANT BLACK SILKS.
HEAVY PURPLE EDGE GROS GRAINS.
BLACK SILKS at our well-known low prices.
REAL VALENCIENNE HDKFS.
75 real Val. Lace Hdkfs., at $3·25, extra cheap.
150 real Val. Hdkfs., $4 to $10, bargains.
Handsome Pointe Collars.
New Hamburg Embroideries.
Elegant quality Irish Poplins.
Handsome new shades Corded Silk French Poplins.
LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!
Handsome Damask Table Linens from auction.
500 dozen Linen Towels from auction, 25 to 62 cents.
Handsome Damask Towels.
Richardson's Irish Linens, from auction.
3-4 Wide Cloth and Doylies.
UNDERGARMENTS—MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.
A full assortment of Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers.
Men's Merino Vests and Drawers.
Boys' and Misses' Vests and Drawers.
Handsome assortment of WINTER GLOVES.
JOUVIN KID GLOVES.
Jouvin's Best Quality Kid, Fall Shades.
Handsome Gilt Stick Fans.
White Silk Fans. Colored Fans.
HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!
Closing out Hoop Skirts at bargains.
Closing out Hoop Skirts for want of room.
Cheap Bargains in Hoop Skirts.
Best Mechanic Corsets.
E. R. LEE,
9 24stufs3t No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.
HAVE IN STORE A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF
PLAID
CLOAKINGS.
DIAMOND
CLOAKINGS.
SILVER-FOX
CLOAKINGS.
CHINCHILLA
CLOAKINGS.
WHITNEY
CLOAKINGS.
VELOUR
CLOAKINGS.
VELVET
CLOAKINGS.
BEAVER
CLOAKINGS.
WHITE
CLOAKINGS.
SCARLET
CLOAKINGS.
HYDE PARK
CLOAKINGS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,
1 11smrp PHILADELPHIA.

HAMRICK & COLE,
NO. 45 NORTH EIGHTH STREET:
CHEAP DRESS GOODS,
CHEAP DRESS GOODS.
Will open on Monday Morning new styles Delaines, 25c.
All-wool Plaids, bright colors, 40c.
With other low-priced Dress Goods in choice and great variety. 1t

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.;
HAVE JUST OPENED
A new lot of Plaid Poplins, 87½c., $1, $1·12½, and $1·37½.
Silk and Wool Rep Poplins.
Mixed Poplins 60 cents a yard.
Black Alpaca, 38, 45, 50, 56, 65, 75 cents, and $1.
Black Alpaca Poplins, very cheap, 50, 65, and 75 cents.
Black Alpaca Poplins, extra wide and heavy, $1 a yard.
Black, all wool Delaines, Double width, very cheap.
Black Silks, Black Silks, fine quality.
Just opened, several lots of Linen Goods, from New York, very cheap.
7-4 Power-Loom Table Linens 56 cents.
8-4 Power-Loom Table Linens, 75 cents.
Heavy 8-4 White Table Linens, $1, $1·12½, $1·25.
Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½, 16, 23, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 37½ cents.
Linen Napkins, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, and $3 a dozen.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
A large assortment Blankets, very cheap.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 18, 20, 22, 25, 28, and 31c.
All Wool Flannels, 31, 33, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½ and 69 cents.
Heavy All Wool Shaker Flannels, yard wide, 50, 56 and 62½c.
7-8 and 4-4 Ballard vale Flannels.
Domet Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 40, 45, and 50c.
All Wool Cassimeres, for men's and boys' wear, $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, $1·75 and $1·87½.
Gents' regular made Half Hose, 25 and 33c.
Heavy English Half Hose, full regular made, 38c.
Ladies and Children's Hosiery.
Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, $2, $2·25, $2·50 and $2.
Ladies' Merino Vests, $1, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, $2.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets,
N. B.—Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality.
Real Kid Gloves, good quality, $1·25. [9 21 smw tJ1

REAL KID GLOVES, $1.
REAL KID GLOVES, $1·25.
ALEXANDER, BAJOU, COURVISIER AND JOUVIN KID GLOVES.
Fresh lots open to-day.
HAMRICK & COLE,
1t No. 45 North EIGHTH Street.

BLANKETS.
The subscribers are now prepared to offer the largest assortment to be found in the city of
Superior Quality Blankets,
All-wool and Extra Width, for Best Family Use.
ALSO,
CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS,
And a Full Line of MEDIUM BLANKETS, for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
House-Furnishing Dry Goods,
9 19 thm6trp NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

HARMICK & COLE,
NO. 45 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Now offer an unusually large and elegantly assorted stock of
DRESS GOODS, SILKS, VELVETS, ETC. ETC.,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. 1t